

## Palestinians keep up protests

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian protesters threw stones at Israeli soldiers and vehicles on Monday, the second consecutive day of demonstrations in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Army sources quoted by Reuters said the protesters set up barricades and burned tyres in Hebron and outside Ramallah on the West Bank and at several places in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian sources said troops made several arrests in Hebron but there were no reports of injuries. Five Palestinian boys were shot and wounded during protests on Sunday marking the 40th anniversary of the U.N. resolution proposing the partition of Palestine. A curfew imposed on the Balata refugee camp near Nablus on the West Bank after Sunday's incidents was lifted on Monday.

# Jordan Times

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## Talks on refugees begin today

AMMAN (I.T.) — The directors of social affairs in Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees opened a meeting here Tuesday at the headquarters of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to discuss problems related to social affairs and conditions of Palestinian refugees in host countries. The director general of UNRWA's relief services in Vienna will chair the three-day meeting. Jordan's delegation to the meeting will submit working papers to the meeting on the standard of social services at refugee camps in Jordan and problems impeding relief work. Other participants will submit working papers on social affairs services in their respective regions. Other papers will be submitted by UNRWA's Amman and Vienna offices. Participants, who come from Syria, Lebanon, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will also visit Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.

## Centre on Arab children to be set up in Amman

CAIRO (Petra) — The Arab Childhood Development Council's board of trustees ended its meeting here on Monday after approving plans for setting up an Amman-based Arab study and research centre on Arab children. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund and member of the council's board of trustees, attended the meetings. Princess Basma expressed Jordan's thanks and appreciation for the council's decision to choose Amman as the venue for the new centre. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is the honorary president of the council which was founded in Amman in April 1987.

## Dakhqan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ahmad Dakhqan returned from Tunis Monday after heading Jordan's delegation to meetings of the Arab Transport Ministers Council. Mr. Dakhqan, in an arrival statement, said that the council condemned Iranian attacks and aggression against Iraqi transport installations despite Iraq's positive response to all international peace initiatives and called on Arab states to offer facilities and to give priority to Iraqi transport companies.

## Egyptian and Iraqi ministers arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Transport Minister Suleiman Metwalli and Iraqi Transport Minister Mohammad Al Zubeidi arrived here on Monday to take part in meetings of the Arab Bridge Shipping Company which will open here today. A board of directors will be appointed for the new company to enable it to start its activities as of January 1988. The company which groups Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, will be engaged in sea transport operations.

## Institute of Arab World opened in Paris

PARIS (AP) — The New Institute of the Arab World, a unique Franco-Arab cultural endeavour that has already won kudos for its architecture, officially became part of the Parisian landscape Monday in an inauguration ceremony by President Francois Mitterrand. The airy glass and steel structure on the left bank of the Seine melds modern Paris architecture with Arab forms and themes to create a centre for a "dialogue of cultures" billed as unique in the world.

## Assad in Romania

BUCHAREST (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad arrived in Romania on Monday for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the official Agerpres news agency said. Mr. Ceausescu greeted Mr. Assad at the airport and diplomats said the Syrian leader would probably press Romania to use its influence to promote an international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

# King visits Baghdad, holds talks with Iraqi president

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

**HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Monday paid a brief visit to Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on issues related to the normalisation of relations between Iraq and Syria.**

The King's talks with President Hussein were "within the framework of the ongoing consultations and coordination between Jordan and Iraq and covered current Arab affairs" and "its outcome which aims at enhancing Arab solidarity," in the light of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman Nov. 8-11, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The King was expected to push for an early resumption of

diplomatic ties between Baghdad and Damascus, an Arab diplomat quoted by Reuters said. Relations have been broken since 1980, when Syria backed Iraq in its war with Iran. Its support was a major obstacle to earlier attempts to bridge the gap between the two countries. Since the Arab League meeting, Iraqi and Syrian news media have ended attacks on each other. A group of Syrian businessmen flew to Iraq last week for talks which they said centred on the possible resumption of trade ties.

The group was led by the chairman of Syria's chamber of commerce, Badreddin Shallah. He told reporters in Baghdad that

the Damascus government had approved the trip.

The King was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on his visit to Baghdad on Monday.

The King's talks with President Hussein were attended by Mr. Rifai, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Revolutionary Command Council member Saadoun Shaker, Information Minister Latif Nasif Jassem and the head of the presidential palace, Ahmad Samar Rai.

Petra said the King and President Hussein also discussed means of promoting bilateral cooperation. The talks continued over a luncheon hosted by President Hussein in honour of the King. It was attended by senior Iraqi government officials.

The King was received upon his return home by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and senior Royal Court officials.

## Iraqis and Iranians keep up new wave of cross-border air raids

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraqi warplanes bombed two power plants in western Iran and Iranian fighter-bombers struck a petrochemical complex in northern Iraq in tit-for-tat air raids Monday.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military official said Iranian bulldozers along the 1,180-kilometre front were "the last kick of the dying," insisting Iraqi forces would crush an imminent Iranian ground offensive.

In London, Lloyds shipping intelligence unit confirmed two Iraqi raids on tankers in the Gulf — one on Friday and another on Sunday.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that the Iranian raid targeted a residential area in Telkif, near

the northern city of Mosul, killing a civilian man and wounding another.

Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the Iranian jets bombed a petrochemical plant in Mosul at 7.45 a.m. (0415 GMT).

Tehran Radio confirmed that Iraqi fighter-bombers raided the Hamadan province, but did not identify the targets hit or elaborate on the damage.

INA said the Iraqi warplanes struck at 9.54 a.m. (0654 GMT) a major power generating dam south of Kangavar and returned six minutes later to stage another major raid on a power distribution complex just north of Hamadan city.

Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, the director of the political guidance at Iraq's Defence Ministry, told a news conference in Baghdad late Sunday that Basra, Iraq's second largest city, was the likely target of a new Iranian ground offensive.

Mr. Mohsen said the Iraqis might also try to distract the Iraqis by starting battles in other sectors of the front. "War is not without surprises and we have taken precautions against these surprises," he said.

The Iranian mobilisation, he said, "is the last kick of the dying," insisting Iraq has "completed all preparations to defeat it."

## Iraq accuses Moscow of being the 'chief obstacle' blocking arms embargo on Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz has accused the Soviet Union, Baghdad's main arms supplier, of being the "chief obstacle" blocking the imposing of an arms embargo against Iran for its failure to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution aimed at ending the Gulf war.

The Soviet ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said on Monday Moscow would join an arms embargo only if it feels that there is no other way to implement the U.N. demand for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Mr. Aziz, in an interview with British journalists in Baghdad on Sunday, criticised Moscow,

saying: "The Soviet Union is the chief obstacle to impose an (arms) embargo against Iran."

The foreign minister said in an address to the Iraqi parliament on Monday that he hopes the United States and Moscow "reach results that could end the (Gulf) war and bring about peace" during next week's summit talks.

In an interview with AP, Ambassador Felic Fedotov said the Soviet Union did not believe that efforts to bring Iran and Iraq to agree to Security Council Resolution 598 have reached a dead end.

"If the current peace efforts failed again, then we will support a U.N. Security Council resolution

imposing an arms embargo on the party which defies the international will," said the Soviet ambassador.

The resolution was endorsed unanimously at the Security Council on July 20. Iraq has accepted it, but Iran has not committed itself either way.

The Soviet Union has been cool to U.S.-led efforts to impose an arms embargo on Iran to force it to agree to the ceasefire call.

"No one should be in a hurry," Mr. Fedotov said. "To talk about it (the embargo) as a diplomatic pressure is something, and to put it into practice is something else," he said.

## Bomb rocks supermarket building in west Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A bomb blast tore through a building housing a crowded supermarket in west Beirut on Monday, wounding at least one woman, police said.

Police said the bomb blew up in front of a third floor apartment in the building housing the "Goodies" supermarket in the residential area of Verdun.

Rescuers took one middle-aged woman from the building, but it was not immediately known if the blast left any casualties among morning shoppers.

Ambulances raced through west Beirut streets to the scene where the street was littered with broken glass.

Twelve people were killed and more than 100 wounded when bombs wrought havoc last week at Beirut airport and the American University Hospital (AUH).

Judicial investigators say blonde women carried the bombs in a briefcase at the airport and a chocolate box at the

hospital, and that both died in the blast.

Police and militiamen in the mainly Christian eastern sector of Beirut have dismantled four bombs this month, mostly planted near supermarkets and office blocks.

There have been thousands of explosions in the Lebanese capital since the 1975 outbreak of the civil war. Most of the attacks have been attributed to failure of shopkeepers and prominent businessmen to pay protection money, or to rivalry for local dominance among feuding militias.

More than 100 bombs have gone off in west Beirut since a 7,500-strong Syrian army peacekeeping contingent deployed last February to end militia anarchy in the predominantly Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital.

Those were described by police as part of a campaign to discredit Syria's law-enforcement efforts.

## Najib says Soviets to quit Afghanistan in 12 months

MOSCOW (AP) — Afghan President Najib said Monday that Soviet troops withdraw from his country in 12 months or less and that he would join an international conference on the situation in Afghanistan.

According to a report by the official Soviet news agency TASS from Kabul, Mr. Najib also said he hoped the next round of U.N.-sponsored peace talks with Pakistan in Geneva would be the last.

Mr. Najib, who was named president Monday at a meeting of the Loya Jirga, or supreme assembly, also reported that Afghan government troops would observe an extended ceasefire until next July 15, TASS said.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has appeared anxious to withdraw its troops in Afghanistan.



His Majesty King Hussein with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein during a short visit His Majesty paid to Baghdad on Monday (Petra photo)

## Masri delivers King's message to Chinese president

PEKING (Agencies) — Chinese President Li Xiannian on Monday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with the outcome of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri delivered the message to President Li.

Mr. Masri also held talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Mr. Wu voiced the Chinese leadership's appreciation of His Majesty's role in making the Arab summit a success and his efforts towards implementing its resolutions, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Wu also expressed his country's satisfaction with the achievements made at the Amman summit, specially the revival of Arab solidarity and strengthening of collective Arab action, Petra added.

Mr. Masri arrived here from Pakistan after delivering a similar message from the King to Pakistani President Zai Ul Haq.

The foreign minister is also scheduled to visit Japan on a similar mission with a message to the Japanese prime minister.

Mr. Masri's mission is part of Jordan's moves to brief world leaders on the outcome of the Amman summit.

Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem is currently visiting Europe on a mission similar to that of the foreign minister. Mr. Qasem has already visited Harare to deliver a message from the King to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and Lusaka with a royal message for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. Mr. Qasem also travelled to Rome and the Vatican and delivered the King's message to Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria and the Holy See.

## Search for missing KAL plane focuses on Thai-Burma jungle

KANCHANABURI, Thailand (Agencies) — A senior police official who joined in search and rescue operations for a missing South Korean airliner said Monday a crash site had not been found as earlier reported.

"We did not spot the wreckage or find out anything about the aircraft," police Lieutenant-General Chit Boonyachai told reporters in Kanchanaburi province, on the Burma frontier. "Initial police reports were uncertain."

Earlier, Air Vice Marshal Som-mot Sundaravej, spokesman for the Thai air force, told reporters in Bangkok that the Korean Airlines (KAL) jet with 115 people aboard had plunged Sunday into a rugged, jungle area along the Thai-Burmese border.

He said the confirmation was based on reports early Monday

## Third round of Euro-Arab dialogue concludes

## Crown Prince: Amman summit paved way for fresh concept and phase in Euro-Arab ties

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Monday that time was ripe for a new phase in Arab-European relations as a result of the evolution of a new concept in the Arab World in the wake of the Nov. 8-11 Arab summit conference held in Amman.

Addressing the closing session of the third round of the Euro-Arab dialogue, the Crown Prince said the developments on the Arab side vis-a-vis issues of common interest had provided a new momentum for European-Arab dialogue on topics such as the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East problem.

The Crown Prince called for

the importance of the continuation of this dialogue and its role in strengthening relations between the two sides towards building new ties that would serve the interests of both on different levels.

He said that the absence of decision-makers in such Euro-Arab dialogues did not mean that any of these meetings was not important. He said experts and academics were capable, through their studies and research, of making their opinions heard by decision-makers in European countries in different ways and influencing decisions in a way that serve the common interests of the Arab and European sides.

The Crown Prince called for

the evolution of a clear concept to rule Arab-European cooperation based on a comprehensive look with its socio-economic dimensions to serve the peoples of both sides. He said the relationship should not be that of only assistance or aimed at achieving self-interest.

He said such cooperation would contribute greatly to solving crises suffered in the Arab region, which would reflect positively on enhancing stability, peace and security in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

Five working papers covering the relationship between the Arab World and West Germany, The Netherlands, France, Britain

(Continued on page 4)

## France and Iran swap Gordji and Torri in deal to end diplomatic war

KARACHI (Agencies) — A French diplomat was exchanged for an Iranian interpreter in Karachi on Monday in a deal to end a five-month-long diplomatic crisis between the two states.

"We are happy," Hossein Khashani, Iran's consul-general in the Pakistani city, told reporters after the two freed men had left separately for their home countries.

Paul Torri, French consul in Tehran, and Vahid Gordji, an interpreter at the Iranian embassy in Paris, had been kept under siege at their respective missions since July.

They were flown to Pakistan earlier on Monday and exchanged at Karachi airport in the presence of the two countries' consuls-general and Pakistani Foreign Ministry officials.

Pakistan has good relations with both countries and has been representing Iranian interests in Paris since France broke off diplomatic relations with Iran in July.

Both embassies were put under police guard and the staff at the missions — nine Frenchmen in Tehran and about 40 Iranians in Paris — had been confined to the premises for over five months.

The dispute flared up when French authorities sought to interview Gordji in connection with a series of bomb explosions in Paris the previous September.

The interpreter refused and took refuge in the Iranian embassy and French authorities promptly sealed off the building to prevent him escaping.

In Tehran Iranian authorities accused Mr. Torri of spying and black-marketeering and clamped a similar ring of steel around the French embassy there. France refused to let him testify, accusing Iran of trying to create a false parallel.

The two men both submitted to questioning on Sunday night and were then flown to Karachi for the exchange. Airport officials said they were searched, a document was signed, then the two

were allowed to leave. Mr. Torri left first for Paris, via Larnaca, in the plane which had brought Gordji to Karachi. The interpreter left for Tehran later.

Tehran Radio said on Monday relations with Paris entered a new stage with the departure of Gordji from France, but stressed Iran's conditions for normalising ties.

The radio also said there was no connection between the release of two French hostages in Lebanon and developments in Tehran-Paris relations.

"Although France's recent move is deemed positive and can be taken as a step towards improvement of relations, French officials should note that France's unrestrained weapons support of (Iraq)... will have a decisive negative influence on the process of improving relations," it said.

"Also delays and stalling in repayment of Iran's \$1-billion loan, which now amounts to \$2-billion including interest, will cast doubt on French goodwill,"

## U.S. does not expect new breakthrough

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Monday it does not expect next week's U.S.-Soviet summit to produce an arms-control breakthrough that would warrant extending the meeting.

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are scheduled to meet for three days next week to sign a treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Georgi A. Arbatov, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, said last week that Mr. Gorbachev would stay an extra day or two in Washington if it appeared success was likely on an agreement to reduce nuclear-missile stockpiles.

"We have no indication of that, certainly they have not told us anything about it," said presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater. "We frankly don't anticipate it."

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# Sweden reports explosives smuggled by plane to Iran

**STOCKHOLM (R) —** Couriers for a Swedish arms dealer smuggled explosives to Iran aboard commercial flights of the West German airline Lufthansa and Swissair, according to documents seized by Swedish customs.

Customs officers seized several thousand documents in raids between 1984 and 1986 on the offices of Scandinavian Commodities AB, a company in Malmö, southern Sweden. About 1,000 pages have been made available to Reuters.

The head of Scandinavian Commodities, Karl-Erik Schmitz, is currently awaiting trial on charges of smuggling explosives to Iran. He faces up to six years in prison if convicted.

He admits supplying Iran with explosives but says it was done legally.

Arms trade experts believe Mr. Schmitz smuggled explosives worth \$600 million to Iran. He bought them from Western European explosives companies, Israel and South Africa.

"Schmitz often sent small

amounts of explosives to Iran on commercial airlines. We have many documents. They were intended as samples for testing," said a senior customs official.

"After the Iranians tested and approved them, the main deliveries went by sea," he said.

According to one document — an invoice sent from Scandinavian Commodities to the Iranian National Defence Industries Organisation in Tehran — 1,000 detonators and 1,000 delay elements were sent from Frankfurt to Tehran on February 21, 1985 aboard Lufthansa flight LH 600.

Another document — a letter from Scandinavian Commodities to the Iranian buyers — says a shipment of seven different kinds of explosive materials and components, including nitro penta, hexogen, hexal and combustible

burning ignition (CBI) powder, was on its way.

"We are pleased to inform you that our courier will arrive Friday morning by Swissair in Tehran with a luggage containing samples for you," the telex, dated Nov. 22, 1984, reads.

The documents show that on at least two occasions, couriers ran into problems clearing customs in Europe. But there is no mention of couriers experiencing difficulties passing airport security checks.

A telex from Mr. Schmitz to Tehran, dated Feb. 6, 1985 reads: "We have been most unfortunate with our first delivery under this contract... It should have been delivered by our own courier by air to Tehran. Our courier was however stopped in the customs and we came into a very delicate situation. The matter is however now solved."

More documents show Mr. Schmitz regularly sent explosive materials and components from Europe on Iran Air flights.

## Released Frenchman says Waite held by same group

**LONDON (AP) —** Former French hostage Roger Auque said Monday his kidnappers told him they were holding Terry Waite and described the Church of England envoy as a spy for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

A spokesman for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, said: "We have also heard from other sources that the captors do not believe he was a spy. We have no further comment."

In a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) radio interview, Mr. Auque said he told his kidnappers that Mr. Waite was negotiating for the release of other hostages — but the kidnappers insisted he was an American spy.

The 31-year-old freelance journalist was freed in Beirut on Friday by his Shi'ite Muslim kidnappers along with Jean-Louis Normandin, 36, a lighting engineer for France's Antenne 2 Television Network.

He said he was "90 per cent" certain that Mr. Waite was held hostage in the room next to him from March until August. No group has ever claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Waite, who disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20 after leaving for a meeting to try to negotiate the release of other hostages.

Mr. Auque said he was sure that his kidnappers are still holding the archbishop's 47-year-old special representative.

Speaking in English, Mr. Auque said his kidnappers, who never spoke to him during his captivity, suddenly decided to talk to him about various things on the day of his release because they were "very happy" about his impending freedom.

They told me they had kidnapped Terry Waite. It was them who detained, who held Terry Waite. And they told me Terry Waite was very bad," Mr. Auque said.

## Greek minister in Israel

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** Greek Foreign Minister Karellos Papoulas arrived in Israel on Monday for a three-day visit hailed by Israeli leaders as a step toward normalising relations between the two countries.

Mr. Papoulas is the highest-ranking Greek official to visit Israel.

One of the subjects on the agenda is the establishment of full diplomatic relations. Mr. Papoulas told reporters after his arrival at Tel Aviv Airport.

## Shomron: 3 commandos involved in Israeli camp raid

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** A top army official said three guerrillas, not two as reported earlier, tried to break through the Israeli-Lebanese border on hang-gliders last week, a newspaper reported Monday.

One of the guerrillas landed in northern Israel on Wednesday and opened fire on an army camp, killing six soldiers and wounding seven before being shot to death.

A second guerrilla touched down north of the border where he was killed in a gun battle with Israeli soldiers.

Chief of Staff Gen. Dan Shomron said three guerrillas on three hang-gliders were involved in the infiltration attempt, the Jerusalem Post newspaper reported Monday.

Gen. Shomron would not provide further details, such as what happened to the third guerrilla and glider, the newspaper said.

An army official said Monday he could not confirm the report. "We only know of two hang-gliders," said the official who, in keeping with military regulations, spoke on condition of anonymity.

The pro-Syrian Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which claimed responsibility for the attack, has said four guerrillas were involved in the infiltration and that two returned safely.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Gen. Shomron and other top army officials on Monday briefed the cabinet on the attack, but no details were released.

After the session, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the army would soon draw the appropriate conclusions and in the meantime would do everything possible to prevent future attacks.

Army officials said after a preliminary investigation that soldiers at the camp ignored a 20-minute advance warning of a possible attack and failed to carry out orders to go on high alert.

The soldier who eventually killed the guerrilla said he only succeeded because the attacker stopped firing for a few seconds to change magazines.

"The dead attacker seemed well-trained, jumping about with great speed and shooting and throwing grenades right at the

soldiers' heads," Samal Gideon Bashari was quoted as saying by the domestic Itim news agency.

"The army didn't train me to fight an individual attacker," Bashari, who was wounded in the attack, told Gen. Shomron from his hospital bed. "I was taught how to capture positions and fight against enemy forces, not against an individual soldier."

The Israeli police have opened an investigation into the Agence France-Presse (AFP) news agency on charges the agency violated military censorship when it reported last week's border infiltration by a glider-borne guerrilla.

Police spokesman Rafi Levy on Sunday said investigators were considering the rare disciplinary action of filing legal charges against the French agency, which reported the infiltration while the story was still banned from publication.

Although reporters were banned from publishing news of the infiltration until early Thursday morning, AFP transmitted the story without submitting it to the military censor at about 11:40 p.m. Wednesday.

According to Israeli law, all journalists must submit any stories involving defence issues to the military censor for prior approval.

Jacques Pinto, AFP's deputy bureau chief in Jerusalem, blamed the incident on an inexperienced staffer.

"We tried to correct the error, but it was too late," Pinto said. "The story had already been broadcast to many points."

Pinto said he was called in to police headquarters on Thursday and questioned for two hours. "I hope that was the end of it," he said.

But Levy said investigators had not yet decided whether to file charges against the agency. Pinto said the rare decision by the military censor to request a police investigation "shows how angered they were about this particular case."

Generally, foreign journalists who break censorship are given warnings by the censor's office. In rare cases, the censor will revoke press credentials, and some organisations have had their international telex transmissions interrupted briefly.

## Libya denies part in new Chad fighting

**ROME (AP) —** Libya on Monday denied Chadian allegations that it sent troops into Chad from neighbouring Sudan.

A Libyan Foreign Ministry official quoted by the Libyan News Agency (JANA), monitored in Rome, described the reports as "lies," saying the struggle was actually being waged between opposing Chadian forces.

"Libya denies all responsibility for the inter-Chadian fighting and... has closed the Chad dossier and left Chad to the Chadians," the ministry official was quoted as saying.

The Chadian embassy in Paris issued a statement over the weekend claiming its army had fought troops from Libya's Islamic legion who entered eastern Chad from the Sudanese border Friday. It said three Chadian soldiers were killed and five wounded.

On Nov. 21, Chad reported another Libyan penetration from Sudan, saying five Libyans were killed.

In its response Monday, JANA said that in reporting the fighting, Chad "has once more... resorted to fabricating lies and incidents in

a desperate attempt to cover up the truth about the internal struggle which has been troubling the authorities in the Chadian capital."

JANA insisted that fighting among Chadian factions has never stopped and accused N'djamena of seeking to undermine peace efforts by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Chad and Libya, through mediation by the OAU, announced a cease-fire on Sept. 11, but Chad has reported almost daily overflights of its territory by Libyan aircraft.

## Belgians start food airlift in Ethiopia

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) —** A Belgian Air Force Hercules C-130 cargo plane took off Monday to begin an airlift of emergency relief food for starving Ethiopians in the northern region of Tigray, an official with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

Without the airlifts, tens of thousands of people will die, relief officials have said.

The plane left Addis Ababa at 8 a.m. (0500 GMT) for the Red Sea port of Asmara. The Belgians will be able to ferry 18 metric tons of food a flight to Mekelle, the capital of Tigray province.

"Initially they will make four flights a day," said Jean-Jacques Fresard, ICRC director in Ethiopia. "We have a contract with the Belgians to fly until Christmas, but it is extendable."

Tigray needs 5,000 metric tons (5,500 tons) of emergency food a month, relief officials said. Mr. Fresard said the Belgian plane

will be able to deliver about a fourth of those needs. The other food will have to go by road, he said.

Delivery of food by road has become chancy because of attacks by Eritrean rebels against food convoys.

The government says 1 million people are facing starvation in Tigray, where 75 per cent of the crop was lost because of drought. Eritrea, Ethiopia's northernmost province, lost all of its crop and it, too, has 1 million people in need of food aid.

Overall, Ethiopia says it will need 1.05 million metric tons of food aid to feed 5 million of its 46 million people next year.

The Ethiopian government has asked for at least three Hercules planes to ferry food to Tigray all of next year and a fourth one to be used in neighbouring northern Wollo for four months. It costs \$500,000 a month to

operate one Hercules, according to relief officials.

Relief officials had hoped to avoid the huge expense. But attacks by Eritrean rebels against food convoys have disrupted the supply line.

The people in Eritrea still are able to get relief food delivered from the port at Asmara, but the attacks have choked off food going overland to Tigray, to the south.

An Ethiopian rebel leader said Monday that areas his forces control are in severe drought and that unless relief goods are delivered, his group will encourage people to flee in massive numbers into neighbouring Sudan as refugees.

Khartoum, whose devastated economy has had to care for hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian and other foreigners for much of this decade, has said that no more refugees will be let in.

## Tanker crew talk of 'shambles' at Kharg

By James Foley

Reuters

**ABU DHABI (R) —** Tanker crews huddle on deck to dodge missiles as Iran's oil is pumped aboard from a smashed and twisted Kharg Island terminal reminiscent of wartime Berlin.

Iraqi warplanes have pounded the island to a shambles — "Kharg looks like Berlin in 1945," a tanker officer said — yet they have failed to stop it pumping.

"Only a few berths are functioning," the officer said. "The others have been reduced to wreckage — collapsed towers, shattered buildings, twisted pipes, shattered masonry and glass."

Kharg is of immense strategic value to Iran. Oil loaded there brings Tehran the bulk of the revenue it needs to finance its seven-year-old war with Iraq.

"I don't know how the Iranians are doing it but the oil is still getting out," said a tanker engineering officer.

Oil sources say Iran is now exporting 1.7 million barrels per day (BPD), earning some \$18 million after discounts.

This compared to two million BPD bringing in \$25 million during an Iraqi bombing pause in August though the drop in exports is due mainly to a world oil glut.

Iraq has claimed 23 attacks on Iranian tankers since Nov. 10. The last independently confirmed strike was on the 69,498-tonne Iranian tanker Tabriz and the salvage tug Salween, both hit on Nov. 20.

Four crewmen, on leave on the Arab side of the Gulf from the 20-25 tankers shuttling oil from Kharg to safer points further south, spoke to Reuters but asked not to be identified, even by nationality.

Anti-aircraft missiles and guns ring Kharg and the nearby port of Ganaveh, from where pipelines originate, they said.

"But still the Iraqis get through," said one.

Two to five of the terminal's 16 berths operate, depending on Iraqi air activity and demand for oil, they said.

Foreign experts help Iran to keep oil moving out of the Gulf, much of it under a 300,000 BPD contract with Japan.

The shuttles take the oil south to Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz for loading on 8-10 huge "mother ship" reserve supertankers, including the world's largest vessel, the 364,739-tonne Liberian-flag Seawise Giant.

Though the area is outside the normal range of Iraqi air raids, the warplanes attacked this berth earlier this year.

"They didn't even scratch the paint," a crewman said. Oil is pumped from mother ships to customers' tankers.

Crews cross the Gulf in small supply boats from the Arab side to join their ships at Larak, risking lurking mines.

From Larak the shuttle ships

gather further up the coast at Lavan Island for a final 2½ day dash to Kharg.

"A normal Kharg shuttle is five tankers," said a crewman. "Unlike the Americans and the Europeans, there are no escorting warships. We go alone."

On the run north up the Gulf, crews sleep on a ship's starboard side, the one an Iraqi Exocet missile is least likely to hit.

But near the terminal they stay on deck, out of the interior of the ships because it is there that missiles are designed to penetrate and explode.

Many missiles have hit engine rooms so engineers set their machinery to automatic and leave the deck only to attend to faults.

The tankers anchor on Kharg's south east, on the opposite side from Iraq. Iranian authorities warn them of prowling Iraqi warplanes with a "105 advisory."

"Sometimes we get three 105s a day," said one sailor. "The

crews all huddle together on the poop deck and wait for the 'all clear' or for a missile to hit, hopefully well away from where they are standing," he added.

## U.S. ships find 15 mines in Gulf

**ABOARD THE USS ESTEEM (R) —** U.S. minesweeping ships and helicopters have found 15 mines in the deep water channel west of Iranian-held Farsi Island over the past two weeks, U.S. officials have said.

The mine situation was now "under control" in the Farsi Channel, Lieutenant Commander Robert McCabe, commanding officer of the minesweeper Esteem, told a media pool.

M McCabe told reporters that the parameters of the mine area were well established even if U.S. forces have not found all the mines in the northern Gulf.

All the mines found to date have been of the same type — globe-shaped contact mines that float beneath the surface of the water on a tether secured on the sea floor, the officials said.

M McCabe said the mines had been soon in a professional manner. "They were specifically trying to counter the movements of the refueled ships," he said.

## Ozal sweeps back to power

**ANKARA (R) —** Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal swept back to office on Monday with an absolute parliamentary majority from general election voters seeking stability.

With less than two million of the 26 million votes still to be counted, officials said Mr. Ozal's conservative Motherland Party was set to win about 290 seats in an expanded 450-seat assembly.

Only two of five other parties, the centre-left Social Democrat Populist Party (SDPP) and the right-of-centre True Path Party (TPP), were likely to win seats and provide vocal opposition, especially on economic issues.

The opposition had complained during the campaign that the complex election system, which combines first-past-the-post with proportional representation, was biased in favour of Mr. Ozal.

Political science Professor Fahri Armaoglu, a respected newspaper columnist, told Reuters: "The result shows that the Turkish people, who suffered in the days before the 1980 coup, want stability more than anything else."

The election was the most open since the coup and three years of military rule which crushed political chaos and extremist violence in which more than 5,000 people had died.

A key plank of Mr. Ozal's policies, which include a free-market economy to improve the lot of the 52 million Turks, is taking Turkey into the European Community (EC) despite deep-rooted opposition in some member states.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.					
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 72111-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 ..... Koran 15:50 ..... Programme review 16:00 ..... Children's programmes 16:50 ..... Scientific programme for children  17:15 ..... ALF 17:45 ..... Islam and Life (Arabic) 18:10 ..... Local series 19:00 ..... Message from Oman 19:15 ..... Local programme on education 19:50 ..... Programme review and varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:00 ..... Programme on legal issues 21:15 ..... Varieties programme 23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic 23:10 ..... Close down  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 ..... Hotel de police 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 ..... Un Ob de plus 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 19:45 ..... Varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Farmington of the F.O. (comedy) 21:10 ..... Remington Steele 22:00 ..... News in English 22:20 ..... Dorothy Sayers Mysteries  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 74111-19  07:00 ..... Light Music 07:30 ..... Newsdesk 08:00 ..... Morning Show 10:00 ..... News Summary 10:10 ..... Just a Minute 10:40 ..... Follow the Wind 11:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... 30-Minute Theatre 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Pop Session Contd. 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:15 ..... Instruments 14:30 ..... Easy Listening 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instruments 16:45 ..... Old Favourites 17:00 ..... Pop Talk 17:30 ..... Pop Session 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:05 ..... Top Ten 18:30 ..... Music 19:00 ..... News Desk 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Turkish products exhibition at the Housing Bank Centre.  * An exhibition of watercolour paintings of Jordan and Egypt by Martin Sadat at the Petra Bank Gallery — Wadi Saqra (until Nov. 30 to Dec. 5)  <b>EUROPEAN WEEK</b> * A European film festival and an exhibition of photographs and posters at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Dec. 1). Tonight's film: "De Vlaschaard" (Belgian) at 8:00 p.m.  <b>LECTURE</b> * Dr. Samuel P. Asper, the leading expert on U.S. medical education for foreign doctors, will give a public talk on "Education of Foreign Doctors in the United States" on Tuesday 7:00 p.m.  <b>NEWS</b> * The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre library.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267 American Centre .. 644371 British Council .. 6361478 French Cultural Centre .. 637009 Goethe Institute .. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre .. 64203 Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777 Haya Arts Centre .. 665195 Husseini Youth City .. 6671816 Y.W.C.A. .. 641793 American Municipal Library .. 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555  <b>MUSEUMS</b> "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</b>  06:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 09:15 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 11:45 ..... Riyadh (SV) 12:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 12:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 17:35 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:00 ..... Paris, Brussels (RJ) 18:45 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:40 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 19:45 ..... Rome (RJ)  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>  13:20 ..... Moscow (SU) 13:40 ..... Bucharest (RO) 13:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 14:45 ..... Tripoli (LJ) 15:00 ..... Riyadh (SV) 16:35 ..... Cairo (MS) 17:45 ..... Rome (AZ) 18:25 ..... Beirut (ME) 19:15 ..... Dubai (EK) 19:45 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR) 23:30 ..... Baghdad (IA) 00:30 ..... London, Cairo (BA)  <b>DEPARTURES JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</b>  07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 10:45 ..... Rome (RJ) 10:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:45 ..... Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 12:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ) 12:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 13:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 19:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 ..... Doha (RJ) 20:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 20:45 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 21:15 ..... Damascus (RJ) 22:00 ..... Bangkok (RJ)		<b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>  06:30 ..... Beirut (ME) 14:50 ..... Moscow (SU) 15:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 15:10 ..... Bucharest (RO) 15:45 ..... Kuwait (LJ) 16:40 ..... Riyadh (SV) 17:30 ..... Cairo (MS) 18:30 ..... Damascus (AZ) 20:15 ..... Dubai (EK) 00:30 ..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)  <b>PRAYER TIMES</b>  04:53 ..... Fajr 06:17 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr 11:25 ..... Dhuhr 16:10 ..... Asr 16:32 ..... Maghreb 17:56 ..... Isha  <b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>  <b>Monday rates</b> Local sell-buy rates in fils Belgian franc ..... 99 / 97.7 Dutch guilder ..... 179 / 181.5 French franc ..... 59 / 59.8 Italian lira ..... 27 / 27.7 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 249.2 / 253.5 Swedish crown ..... 55.4 / 56.2 U.S. dollar ..... 245.1 / 249.3 U.S. sterling pound ..... 332.7 / 337.2 W. German mark ..... 201.3 / 204.4  <b>WEATHER</b>  A drop in temperature is expected, with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. Southeasterly moderate winds will become westerly light. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.  Min./max. temp. Amman ..... 7 / 17 Agaba ..... 18 / 26 Deserts ..... 6 / 19 Jordan Valley ..... 17 / 26  Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Agaba 28. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent. Agaba 22 per cent.		<b>EMERGENCIES</b>  Amman governorate ..... 891228 Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quesmeleh ..... 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306 Ambulance ..... 193, 77511 Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198 First aid ..... 630341 Blood Bank ..... 778043 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 624160 Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters ..... 639141 Traffic police ..... 8963901 Electric Power Co. ..... 636814, 64881 Municipal water complaints ..... 771258 Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08) 533060  <b>HOSPITALS</b>  Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32 Khafid Maternity, J. Amn. .... 6442816 Al-Khaleel Maternity, J. Amn. .... 6442412 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 6627279 Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 6641714 Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 845845 Al-Musheer Hospital ..... 6627279 The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6661277 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 6641646 Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 7710103 Al-Bashir, J. Asrafieh ..... 7751126 Al-Bashir, J. Asrafieh ..... 8916115 Queen Alia Hospital ..... 6022200 Amal Hospital ..... 674155		<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>  <b>AMMAN:</b> Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Khalcel ..... 896294 Dr. Hisham Kana'an ..... 790286 Dr. A. Tayyem ..... 620115 Dr. Anwar Musa ..... 771025 Firas pharmacy ..... 661912 Al Asema pharmacy ..... 675355 Nasrallah pharmacy ..... 623672 Al Asala pharmacy ..... 636730  <b>TAXIS:</b> Kamari taxi ..... 636730 Taxis taxi ..... 646460 Tamer taxi ..... 666667 Tagher taxi ..... 843400 Raghab taxi ..... 736428 Sayer taxi ..... 776131  <b>IRBID:</b> Dr. Lutfi Shalabi ..... 341798 Fuad pharmacy ..... ( ) Halabi pharmacy ..... ( )  <b>ZARQA:</b> Dr. Azmi Khalcel ..... 991355  <b>GENERAL</b>  Jordan Television ..... 7731119 Radio Jordan ..... 7741119 Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311 Hotel complaints ..... 66412 Price complaints ..... 66176 Telephone Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Repair service ..... 11	
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> MW 1260 & SW 730, 956, 11740 11925 & 15210 Hz  06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 NOAA Morning 07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 World Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:40 News 09:00 Focus 09:30 News 10:00 Newsline 10:30 News 11:00 News 11:30 Newsline 11:30 Focus USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 Special English News & Features 19:30 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 News 21:00 Newsline 21:00 Focus News 21:10 Newsline America 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report		<b>UPPER/LOWER price in fils per kg</b> Apple (different kinds) ..... 300 / 250 Apple (French) ..... 400 / 330 Banana ..... 350 / 300 Banana (Muskimmar) ..... 300 / 240 Beans ..... 300 / 240 Beans (broad) ..... 600 / 500 Beetroot ..... 150 / 100 Cabbage ..... 90 / 60 Carrot ..... 300 / 250 Cauliflower ..... 120 / 80 Cucumbers ..... 250 / 200 Dates (box) ..... 1200 / 1000 Eggplant (large) ..... 70 / 40 Eggplant (small) ..... 130 / 80 Garlic ..... 450 / 350 Grapefruit ..... 120 / 80 Guava ..... 270 / 200 Lemon ..... 120 / 80 Mandarin ..... 140 / 100 Marrow ..... 110 / 70 Olive (green) ..... 600 / 500 Olive (black) ..... 600 / 500 Onion (dry) ..... 170 / 120 Onions (Abu surra) ..... 270 / 200 Oranges (Shamamout) ..... 180 / 140 Pepper (hot) ..... 140 / 100 Pepper (sweet) ..... 120 / 80 Potato ..... 250 / 200 Radish ..... 80 / 50 Spinach ..... 100 / 70 Tomatoes ..... 120 / 80									



## Crown Prince stresses responsibility of media

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has delegated Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom, Albert Butros to deliver his address at a ceremony in London for awarding certificates of merit for outstanding radio and television productions in the U.K. and the countries of the Third World.

In his address, Prince Hassan underlined the role of radio and television in the modern age of technology. He also stressed the role of satellites in promoting understanding among nations.

The Crown Prince emphasised the serious responsibility of those involved in radio and television production.

Prince Hassan also pointed to the use of radio and television in promoting development and North South dialogue. He called on authorities in charge of these media to focus their attention on topics of concern to the Third World and to highlight the achievements and services of these countries towards promoting human civilisation.

In his address, the Crown Prince referred to humanitarian issues which, he said, were highlighted by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, and paid tribute to the Jordanian Radio and Television Corporation for its efforts in spreading awareness among the public on various humanitarian issues.

Dr. Butros distributed awards and certificates of merit to a selected group of radio and television programme producers.

## Symposium calls for Arab higher councils on roads

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day symposium on the prevention of road accidents ended here on Monday with the delegates recommending that higher councils on roads be established in each Arab state for designing and supervising programmes to reduce the number of road accidents.

The symposium, which discussed a large number of working papers on subjects related to roads and road accidents, recommended that Arab governments offer first aid training to members of the public, so that citizens could be capable of assisting road accident victims, according to Zuhair Malhas, President of the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA), which helped to organise the symposium.

Dr. Malhas said that the participants recommended setting up data banks on road accidents, administered by Arab experts, for collecting and analysing information and advising planners.

The symposium also recommended that more intensive campaigns be launched, throughout the Arab World, on ways to reduce road accidents.

Dr. Malhas noted that the participants gave prominence to their discussions on traffic engineering and the need for proper specifications and measurements in road planning.

He said they recommended that traffic regulations be introduced in school curricula, so that children learn about these rules at an early age.

The participants called on Arab countries to unify their legislation governing the use of roads and the use of safety equipment, such as seat belts, and the issuance of drivers licences only after applicants pass first aid courses.

Upon the conclusion of the symposium, the delegates sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, voicing appreciation for his sponsorship of the event.

## Seminar to discuss oil and future development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab World opens here today with the participation of oil and energy ministers from Arab countries.

The seminar, which is expected to be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will also be attended by experts and officials from Western European countries, including Mr. Claude Cheysson, European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean policy North-South relations. The two-day seminar is expected to focus mainly on oil relations between Europe and the Arab World.

The organisers of the seminar are: the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jordan, the Arab Thought Forum, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in Kuwait and the Beijer Institute (The Swedish Academy of Science).

A press release issued by the organisers on the eve of the seminar said that despite all efforts towards developing other sources of energy, oil will continue to be a crucial factor in global economic viability and growth.

The Arab countries will, in view of their major oil resources, continue to play a fundamental role as energy suppliers, and will be strongly affected by developments in the oil markets, the release said.

## British artist paints unusual views of well-known places

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Petra Bank Art Gallery this week is an exhibition of watercolour paintings by the British artist, Martin Savage. Entitled "Two Journeys to the South: the King's Highway and the Nile," the watercolours capture familiar and not so familiar views of Jordan and Egypt.

A popular artist whose work sells well, Savage aims to please. He claims not to be a great artist but, rather, a craftsman, providing the kind of paintings that are a great demand, as did the early Orientalists whose atmosphere and mood Savage strives to imitate in his own work.

In some of his work, Savage is quite successful in capturing the spirit of these artists. The painting of the little brown and white-checked mosque at Abydos, with its clarity and transparency, is especially effective. This mosque also represents a more unusual view of a famous site. It is when Savage concentrates on such visions, rather than on the more commonly depicted ones, that his work takes on a special quality.

Other examples of this uncommon view are his renderings of the cottage beneath the walls of hohab and of the house in the hills. In these paintings, he captures the attractive simplicity of these dwellings, as well as a strong sense of the wide-open space in which they sit — a feeling that only comes with a deep understanding of the Jordanian countryside.

Savage is equally successful in his painting of the Dead Sea as it is seen glimmering in the distance from the hills of Tafleeh; the view of Madaba with its clustering houses crowned by the red-roofed church — a scene so familiar yet so rarely captured; and the Egyptian village scenes with their ochre houses and tall palms.

In all of these well-composed works, Savage has caught the clear, vaulting blue of the endless sky, as well as little details that give the scenes their touch of true authenticity.

It is in these works, as well, that Savage's new-found boldness with colour and his increased confidence combine most successfully and effectively with his spontaneity and lightness of touch.

Aware of his own weaknesses and capable of pinpointing where a certain painting is not quite right, perhaps in terms of composition or in application of paint, Savage draws on the experience and, thus, moves from strength to strength.

The exhibition, which was opened by British Ambassador Mr. John Coles on Sunday, will run until Dec. 5.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai confers on Monday with Claude Cheysson, European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations. Mr. Rifai reviewed Middle East developments and Jordan-EC relations with Mr. Cheysson (Petra photo)

## Jordan, Denmark discuss prospects for further cooperation in energy fields

AMMAN (J.T.) — Danish Minister of Energy Svend Erik Hovmand on Monday met with Jordanian Cabinet ministers and other senior officials to discuss prospects of promoting Danish-Jordanian economic and trade relations.

The Danish minister, who arrived on Sunday to take part in a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in Arab countries, paid tribute to Jordanian-Danish ties.

At a meeting with Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, Mr. Hovmand said that his country was ready to contribute to Jordan's development schemes and to promote bilateral cooperation through joint committees.

"Denmark has supported the European Community's recent resolution which calls for marketing West Bank products in European countries," Mr. Hovmand said at the meeting.

The minister spoke on the prospect of executing Jordanian-Danish joint ventures and outlined Denmark's potentials in energy and electricity production, refrigeration and milk-processing.

Dr. Kanaan briefed the Danish minister on Jordan's current five-year national development plan, saying that Jordan has been able to attain a high rate of development.

He explained the investment incentives offered by the Jordanian government and said that the Kingdom was keen on promoting its economic and trade ties with Denmark, specially in the fields of energy and electricity.

Dr. Kanaan also explained a Jordanian-sponsored five year development scheme for the Israeli occupied Arab territories which, he said, is aimed at helping the Arab population face the consequences of the Israeli occupation, such as unemployment, forced migration and economic restrictions.

Mr. Hovmand and his accompanying delegation later called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its President Jawad Al Anani, who briefed them on its development of and services.

Dr. Anani spoke in detail about RSS wind power and solar energy programmes.

He also paid tribute to the present cooperation between Jordan and the Danish Ministry of Energy towards the development of energy in Jordan.

Talks at the meeting covered prospects for Danish investments in the Kingdom and cooperation in helping Jordan to exploit water resources.

Mr. Hovmand, for his part, praised Jordanian-Danish cooperation in food processing industries and spoke about his country's vast experience in energy-related affairs. He noted that Denmark is one of the most advanced nations in the production of wind-powered generators.

He also spoke about Denmark's wind power projects and the use of agricultural and animal waste for the generation of electricity.

Mr. Hovmand also met with Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib to review Jordanian-Danish cooperation in energy-related affairs.

The Danish minister later met with Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and discussed Denmark's assistance to Jordan in promoting the milk production and milk processing industry.

According to experts, Jordan is bound to become self-sufficient in milk within three years; and self-sufficient in animal products in five years.

At present, Jordan imports \$500 million worth of food products annually from Denmark and other foreign countries.

Mr. Hovmand is due to leave for home on Thursday.

## Panel prepares for Cairo talks

CAIRO (Petra) — A Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee met here Monday to prepare for meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee due to open here on Thursday. The higher committee will be chaired by the prime ministers of both countries and will discuss means of promoting bilateral relations in industry, trade, economic fields.

The Jordanian side to the preparatory committee is led by Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf, under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

## Labour Ministry uncovers work permit forgery ring

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour's Department of Employment has uncovered a group who had been forging work permits for non-Jordanian workers for profit, according to Dr. Mansour Utum, director of the department.

He said that documents brought in to the ministry for renewal by non-Jordanians revealed that the group had been in the practice of forging the seal and signatures and providing fake work permit cards.

Dr. Utum urged employers and non-Jordanians wishing to obtain permits to submit their applications to the Ministry of Labour's employment offices without seeking help through a third party.

## French duo brings fresh breeze of classical music

By Jean-Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Starting off the season of classical concerts is the French duo Jean Mouillere, on violin, and Michele Boegner, on piano, who will perform at the Amman Baccalaureate School on Wednesday, Dec. 2 at 7:30 p.m. The one-performance event, under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, is organised by the French Cultural Centre, with the assistance of the Societe Generale and the Holiday Inn.

What makes the concert exceptional is not only the celebrity of Michele Boegner and Jean Mouillere, who have been described by the international press as the "ideal couple," but also the fact that they might be the most qualified and talented ambassadors of a very popular brand of classical music — chamber music.

Considered separately, each of the performers is an accomplished soloist and has already had a brilliant career. Both of them have worked with the illustrious Charles Munch, and Ms. Boegner has performed under the direction of Lorin Maazel, Benzi and several other well-known conductors.

Playing together, and beyond their impressive count of awards, prizes and other achievements, they have been praised for their pure and vivid rendering of Mozart sonatas.

"Superb musicality," "beauty of sound," "directly from heaven... Mozart language itself" are the terms used by the press to describe their interpretation. Their recording of the complete Mozart sonatas is becoming a reference work.

Wednesday's programme includes four sonatas: Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata, another by Maurice Ravel, Mozart's sonata 3 in C major, and Cesar Franck's sonata in A major.

Even to those who have never accepted the extremely modern forms of classical music, such as the works of Pierre Boulez, Schoenberg, Stockhausen or Iannis Xenakis, the performance of Michele Boegner and Jean Mouillere will be a refreshing and pleasant breeze of genuine and beautiful musical art — sincere, clear and simple, yet deep and sophisticated.

## Rifai reviews regional developments, Jordan-EC economic ties with Cheysson

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred on Monday with Claude Cheysson, European Community (EC) commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, and discussed with him developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, in addition to economic ties between Jordan and the EC.

Mr. Cheysson is currently in Jordan to attend the third round of Euro-Arab dialogue and a conference on oil and energy cooperation between the EC and the Arab World.

The EC commissioner addressed the Euro-Arab dialogue session on Sunday, stressing his deep conviction that the future of Europe depends on the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

He said that the EC believed that the Palestinian people should enjoy their rights just like any other people in the world.

Mr. Cheysson later met with Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, who spoke in detail about Jordan-EC economic and trade ties, as well as Jordan's national development projects.

Dr. Kanaan emphasised the importance of Jordan-EC cooperation aimed at enabling Jordan to absorb modern technology for application in various fields.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed plans for setting up joint projects in Jordan with the involvement of other Arab countries. In addition, they agreed on sending a special EC team to Jordan in January to study economic projects in the country.

Dr. Kanaan and Mr. Cheysson also reviewed Jordan's plans for implementing development projects in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Cheysson said that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are now allowed to export their industrial products to the EC markets directly, and that efforts are being made to conduct a similar procedure for the occupied territories' agricultural products.

Also attending the meeting were Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani and the EC delegation accompanying Mr. Cheysson.

The EC commissioner later met with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's efforts at the recent extraordinary Arab summit meeting. Mr. Cheysson also lauded the summit's resolutions, saying that they were welcomed by the EC countries, as they represented a unified Arab stand with regard to the Palestine problem and the Gulf conflict.

Mr. Cheysson said that EC assistance intended for Jordan's development is being used carefully and effectively by the Jordanian government, yielding fruitful and positive results.

Mr. Cheysson said that Jordan has been bearing the consequences of the Palestine problem over the past 40 years, suffering adverse effects from the influx of refugees from the occupied territories and from the continued Israeli aggression against Arabs.

The EC commissioner paid tribute to the strong relations between Jordan and the EC, noting that Jordan's moderate policies and the respect it enjoys worldwide have contributed to the strengthening of these relations.

Mr. Lawzi, for his part, said that the Amman summit had, indeed, succeeded in creating a unified Arab stand of the issues confronting the Arab Nation.

Mr. Lawzi said that nations, in general, and the European countries, in particular, are called upon to end their weapons sales to Israel and Iran if they seek to support peace efforts in the region. "A continuous supply of arms to these two parties is bound to encourage them to pursue aggression, thus endangering world peace and security," Mr. Lawzi said.

Mr. Lawzi called on the EC countries to take a balanced attitude towards the Middle East, as developments in the region have a profound bearing on Europe.

Mr. Lawzi also spoke in detail about Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories, noting its confiscation of Arab land and its hostile actions against the Arab educational institutions.

In addition, he spoke on Jordan's parliamentary life and the representation of the Palestinians and Jordanians in the same parliament on equal terms.

## Seminar urges coordination to increase family planning education programmes

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Members of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) and other concerned institutions are to form a mobile team to travel to remote and rural areas in the Kingdom in order to provide their inhabitants with proper health and family planning education, according to a recommendation passed on Monday, at the conclusion of a two-day symposium on birth spacing.

GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir said that because there are no family planning centres in many villages and rural areas in Jordan, it is necessary to set up a mobile team, composed of members from the federation, the ministries of health and labour and social development, international organisations and the private sector. Mrs. Bashir, in presenting the federation's working paper, said that human contact is necessary in educating the mothers on child spacing and its advantages.

In discussions at the close of the seminar, many people openly opposed Mrs. Bashir's recommendation, saying that it would prove too costly, in view of the limited resources available.

Dr. Fahd Dimassi, the regional director of AVS, a family planning society which is financing the seminar, told the Jordan Times that he was not against the idea of a mobile team. He said, however, that a project like this requires more study and deeper research into the population before it is designed. He added that more time is needed in order to come up with better results.

"There must also be coordination between all concerned parties, including both the public and private sector, in order to avoid duplication of tasks," Dr. Dimassi said. He noted that a mobile team is considered a more difficult project than fixed clinics for many reasons, explaining that there are other ways to tackle the problem of health education in rural areas.

"One of the ways is to choose an aware person or team from each village in rural areas to speak to the people of the village and educate them in his or her own way. It is easier for villagers to take into consideration what one of their neighbours has to say and offer. Plus it is cheaper," Dr. Dimassi explained.

Another idea which the seminar suggested was that child spacing does not contradict religion, as long as both parents are involved in the decision.

The seminar also recommended that genetic guidance be provided to couples before marriage, in addition to education on child spacing after marriage.

The seminar suggested, as well, that family planning be treated as a subject which concerns both wife and husband; it is not only the woman's concern.

Another recommendation was to encourage mothers to breast-feed, not only because it is physically and emotionally healthy for both mother and baby, but also because it is a natural method of contraception, allowing time before each childbirth.

Earlier on Monday, the symposium on child spacing and its effect on the health of mother and child continued its second working session with discussion on a number of papers presented by specialised doctors.

Several gynecologists had conducted a study at the University of Jordan Hospital on the acceptance of contraceptives. The study showed that the two factors that influenced women's attitudes toward contraception were her husband's profession and his degree of qualification, and her own knowledge of family planning methods and previous or present use of contraceptives.

Dr. Abdel Aziz Zu'bi presented a paper on the acceptance of family planning in Jordan and worldwide. He said that statistics resulting from a survey conducted in Irbid showed that acceptance of contraceptives was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Dr. Zu'bi noted that the survey showed that rural women still need health education; that it is easier for citizens in urban areas to reach the health centres than for those in rural areas; that the health cadre in urban areas is bigger than in rural; and that many women frequently visit family planning centres because they offer lower-priced contraceptives.

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## Neighbours and friends

THE SYMPOSIUM on economic integration and cooperation between Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC) held in Amman under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan marked the 10th anniversary of the Jordan-EEC Agreement on Economic and Social Cooperation. Clearly, the participants at the symposium drew heavily on the experiences gained in the past 10 years, when Jordan-EEC economic and social relations took off on a good, solid start.

The two-day session of the Euro-Arab dialogue, which was also held in Amman under the patronage of Prince Hassan marked the third such meeting organised by the Arab Thought Forum. The agenda of this session of the Euro-Arab dialogue focused on regional issues, ranging from the Gulf situation to the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the session concentrated mainly on general Euro-Arab relations with a view to the future.

One does not have to look far to discern that the two important gatherings are highly complementary. In fact, one cannot review Arab-EEC economic and social relations outside the greater context of the Euro-Arab dialogue. This larger dialogue acts as the umbrella under which all economic, social and cultural ties between the EEC and the Arab World are pursued and articulated. There is no better way to express this complementary approach to Arab-European relations than to recall the words of the president of the University of Jordan in his address to the symposium on behalf of Prince Hassan on Saturday. He said that Jordan looks to Europe as a partner and an ideal party to work with towards the attainment of its economic and social development objectives. In his inaugural speech to the Euro-Arab dialogue forum on Sunday, Prince Hassan reiterated the Arab wish and determination to further develop Arab-European relations. He rightly pointed out that the proximity between Western Europe and the Arab World is more than geographic but touches on shared traditions and cultural heritage, as well. The attainment of unity in the perspectives of the two sides provides the terra firma on which future comprehensive relations should be established.

There were many eras in the past when Europeans and Arabs shared "one world," when the exchange of knowledge and perspectives was the rule rather than the exception. That is why in pursuit of solutions to our contemporary problems, whether in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Gulf war, the Arabs look first and foremost to Europe for understanding, cooperation and assistance.

In this vein, it is our earnest hope that the participants at the current dialogue, as well as the policy-makers in Western European capitals, would begin to view the issues and conflicts of our area of the world on a regional level. To paraphrase the words of Prince Hassan in this context, Western Europe is invited to tackle "the convergence of tension spots" in the region by linking the Arab-Israeli conflict with the Gulf war. Indeed, the two conflicts have many similarities and pose common threats and dangers. Of the two conflicts, the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially in the Palestinian problem, remains our region's primary conflict and constitutes the basis of the string of crises that have plagued us.

To have a constructive dialogue between the Arab World and Western Europe could be just the modest beginning of the process of understanding and unification of perspectives. Yet without such an exchange of views, the peoples and governments of the two sides cannot hope to arrive at a shared perspective with a view to eliminating the critical points of contention between them and commence the task of finding constructive solutions to the problems of the Middle East.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Solidarity with Palestinians

ON the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people King Hussein reiterated to the international community that Jordan's support for the rights of the Palestinian people is unarguable since it emanates from Jordan's historic, geographic and national links with the Palestinian people. Jordan, the King said, continues all that it can to fulfil the aspirations of the people under Israeli rule. In his message sent to the U.N. committee on the Palestinian people's rights, the King said that the struggle in Palestine is one between the legitimate owners of the land and the usurpers; and for this reason Jordan spares no effort in supporting the steadfastness of Arab people of Palestine to help them hold tightly to their land and their homes. In this light we tell the aggressors that they can not enjoy peace and occupy our land at the same time, and their plans and expansionist designs will end in failure because the Palestinians are firm in their determination to resist enemy plans.

#### Al Dustour: Struggling for Palestine

IN his message to the U.N. committee on the rights of the Palestinian people King Hussein stressed that the conflict in Palestine is a struggle between the owners of the land and the usurpers of Palestine. Jordan over the past 40 years, the King said, has built its policy on supporting the Palestinians in their struggle to maintain their rights in their land. Jordan has been extending help and assistance to the Palestinians with the hope of rescuing the land of Palestine from Israeli annexation and Judaisation, and has been trying to help the Palestinians to abort Israel's plans and its attempts to evict the Arabs from their homeland. The Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was another chance for Jordan to reiterate its policy and to declare its support for the U.N. committee's endeavours to help the Palestinians regain their rights and their homes. The King said that Jordanians and Palestinians form one part of the Arab Nation which is the target of Israel's aggression. Jordan, the King said, should and will continue its help to the Palestinians with all its might and with whatever means under its disposal.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan's commitment

KING Hussein seized the opportunity of the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People in order to reaffirm Jordan's total commitment to the people now under Israeli yoke. In his message to the U.N. committee on the rights of the Palestinian people the King explained Jordan's firm policy with regard to Palestine with which Jordan is closely bound geographically, demographically and historically. Palestine, the King said, attracts millions of believers in God, and for him personally it is a country to which the Hashemite family is attached and one that is holy for all Muslims. In his message, the King reiterated his personal commitment to the Palestinians and their land, and pledged more support and assistance to the Palestinians to help them regain their legitimate rights.

## Gorbachev gets INF success but reform pressures continue

By Tony Barber  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev enters next month's summit with President Reagan certain of securing his first solid success on arms control but acutely aware of the pressures on his drive for domestic reform.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons (INF), which the two leaders are due to sign in Washington, enables Gorbachev to contend that his "new thinking" on foreign policy has produced tangible results.

But the road to the summit was rocky. When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Moscow in October on a trip expected to produce a date for the summit, Gorbachev said an INF accord alone was not enough for a meeting with Reagan.

This position abruptly changed within a few days when Gorbachev despatched Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington to pursue talks on

the INF accord and announce that a summit in the United States would be held.

One Western ambassador in Moscow said he thought Gorbachev hesitated before fixing a summit date because he felt he had to consult one last time with colleagues in the ruling politburo.

His caution was provoked, many foreign analysts think, partly by a row in the Communist Party in October when Boris Yeltsin, outspoken leader of the Moscow city party, offered to resign because he thought reform was happening too slowly.

Gorbachev, who earlier had endorsed Yeltsin's attacks on corruption and resistance to reform, sanctioned the dismissal of Yeltsin in November — seemingly because in the last resort the Kremlin leader put a premium on party unity and discipline.

The youngest Kremlin leader since Josef Stalin, Gorbachev took power in March 1985 at the age of 54 and quickly impressed his countrymen and the outside

world with his vigorous but informal style of leadership.

At home, he introduced more openness in public life, ousted officials linked to the late President Leonid Brezhnev, cracked down on corruption, tried to streamline the economy, freed some dissident and even hinted at a review of Stalin's misrule.

In foreign policy, he established himself as a formidable opponent to Reagan and sought to inject new dynamism into Moscow's policies on nuclear arms control, Soviet-Chinese relations, the Afghan war and Eastern European affairs.

The result has been a ferment unmatched in Soviet life since the times of Nikita Khrushchev, who denounced Stalin in 1956 and, like Gorbachev, encouraged a cultural thaw which led to the publication of outspoken books and more frankness in the press.

A stocky, balding peasant's son from southern Russia with a Moscow University degree in law, Gorbachev often portrayed his

policies as "revolutionary" and an attempt to make up for ground lost under Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

As the scale of Gorbachev's ambitions became clear, so did the extent to which his policies were meeting resistance in the vast party and government bureaucracy, and running up against deep-rooted apathy among millions of Soviet people.

From the summer of 1986 on, Gorbachev increasingly filled his speeches with attacks on his opponents, declaring that "the old is not giving up without a fight" and vowing that he would tolerate no let-up in his drive for change.

The composition of the ruling party politburo and its central committee secretariat, which runs the party machine, made clear Gorbachev could not afford to ignore the influence of leaders with views more conservative than his own.

Two close associates of Brezhnev, Kazakh party chief Din-

mukhamed Kunayev and Ukrainian leader Vladimir Shcherbitsky held on to their politburo posts, until well after Gorbachev's initial clear-out of the Kremlin "old guard."

When Kunayev was eventually ousted as Kazakhstan's leader in December 1986, the move led to riots in the Kazakh capital, Alma-Ata, that pointed to the tensions surrounding Gorbachev's drive to assert Moscow's influence over outlying regions.

Nevertheless Gorbachev forced a shake-up in top political posts in his first two years in office that resulted in the replacement of more than half the government's ministers and a large number of the powerful regional party first secretaries.

For many, the most visible aspect of Gorbachev's rule was his crackdown on drink. Tough measures to cut vodka output resulted in hundreds queuing outside liquor stores and created a boom in illegal distilling.

Gorbachev began street tours of cities and industrial regions where his breezy, joking style and injunctions to work harder contrasted with the images of frailty and old age of some previous leaders.

He took the lead in fashioning a new policy towards dissent by telephoning dissident leader Andrei Sakharov in December 1986 to tell him he was being freed from internal exile. The

gesture encapsulated the authority which Gorbachev had acquired since he was elected party leader after the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

Gorbachev helped generate a fresher atmosphere in U.S.-Soviet relations and has met Reagan at two previous summits, in November 1985 and October 1986.

The 1986 summit in Reykjavik produced tentative accords on sweeping reductions in nuclear weapons, but fell apart over disagreement on Reagan's "Star Wars" space defence project — for Gorbachev, the key obstacle to progress.

Gorbachev reshaped Soviet policy towards Asia, seeking improved relations with China — estranged from Moscow since the 1960s — and Japan. He maintained traditional warm ties with India by visiting New Delhi in November 1986.

Gorbachev also sought to end the deadlock over the Afghan war, which he called "a bleeding wound" for the Soviet Union, and declared Moscow's readiness to withdraw the forces which it sent into Afghanistan in December 1979.

Western officials who have met Gorbachev describe him as a humorous, outgoing, and highly intelligent man, with an open mind, who displays a charm and ease of manner rare among past Soviet leaders.

## Crown Prince: Time ripe for new phase in Euro-Arab ties

(Continued from page 1)

and Italy were submitted by representatives of the respective countries to the dialogue's first working session Monday morning.

These papers presented a descriptive, analytical and statistical review of the past and present cultural, political and trade ties between these respective countries and the Arab World and provided figures on the volume of these countries' energy imports from the Arab World.

These papers also stressed that Britain and France had relatively maintained a higher political commitment to the Arab causes than that of Holland, Italy and West Germany.

According to the papers, the balance of trade between Arab and these European countries was in favour of the latter, as Arab countries continue to be the main markets for European exports. Imports from Arab countries have been limited to natural gas and oil.

Commenting on the presence of Western fleets in the Gulf, Holland, which dispatched naval forces to the area four months ago, said it would be reconsidering the step in a meeting to be held next week.

Marianne van Leeuwen, from The Netherlands Institute of International Relations, said The Hague might pull out its naval forces from the Gulf for financial considerations. "Although the step of sending our navies there is 'politically supported by the government and the majority of the public and political parties', Holland is facing some financial difficulties in maintaining the costs of the navies in the Gulf," said Ms. Van Leeuwen.

Pierre Jacquet, assistant director of the Institute of French International Relations, said his country had a special situation in the Arab Mashreq and Maghreb due to geographical, economic, historical and cultural factors.

France, he said, has a different policy in this area because it has remained away "from being led by the U.S." and has constantly supported Arab causes on international levels and among European countries and members of the European Community.

However, he said, that Paris's foreign policy in the Arab World is now "in a turning point" and needed assessment since France cannot remain idle.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he said France had maintained bilateral policies and sets of commitments which at times "clutched with the interests of (Iraq and Iran)." The French policy in this regard, he said, "suffers from lack of coherence and is reactive to events." Hence, Dr. Jacquet said, he will not expect a basic policy in the Gulf area, but rather, France's action would be restricted to the policies of the multinational bodies and the European Community.

He said France remained committed to the 1980 Venice Declaration on the Middle East and was in total support for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict including the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

On the situation in Lebanon, Dr. Jacquet maintained that France was "now in no position to influence the flow of events there."

"We recognise Syria as a key power in the Middle East," said the French researcher although he emphasised that his views on French international relations did not represent the stand of his

government.

The British viewpoint was presented by Keith Kyle and was based on a research paper written by Edward Mortimer, member of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. Kyle said Britain had "profound ties with the Arab World." He said the Iran-Iraq war had modified the British attitude to the Middle East since it showed to the public that the Palestine problem was no longer the most important Arab problem in the Middle East.

Britain, he said, has taken a "consistent step" in protecting the freedom of navigation in the Gulf since "our presence there does not date back to the last several months, but to nearly the past seven years."

On transfer of technology, Mr. Kyle said this could come through joint ventures between U.K. companies and other institutions in the Arab World. However, he noted that despite government reassurances to the British private sector to go ahead into joint ventures with the Arab World, the private sector has not been highly involved in this area due to the nature of Britain's "free capitalist system."

Noting that he "would like to see the Euro-Arab dialogue revived," Mr. Kyle said the European countries were urged to respond immediately and as much as it could to the resolutions adopted by the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman.

"The summit is a very considerable achievement," he said. Italian political, trade and economic relations with Arab countries were contained in a paper submitted to the meeting by Prof. Pier Giovanni Donini.

Prof. Donini said that Italy kept "a very low-profile" foreign policy until 1973 giving priority to economic ties with the Arab World.

He said the problem of Italy's earlier policies vis-a-vis the Arab World was that the policies "developed in a haphazard manner because of no governmental planning." However, there had been a change in the situation since then, he said.

Prof. Donini called for the establishment of a Euro-Arab

organisation to promote ties between Arab and European countries.

The Arab reactions to ideas included in the five working papers came from Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, professor of political science at the University of Jordan, Dr. Mohammad Sayeed Said, from the Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo and Dr. Osama Al Ansari, advisor at the London-based Arab International Bank for Investment.

Dr. Abu Jaber called on Arab and European countries to become "economic and strategic partners since the problems of our area are your (Europe's) problems too and nobody is benefitting from the present mess."

"We and Europe should be the strategic interland of each other," said Dr. Abu Jaber echoing constant calls made by Prince Hassan in this regard.

Questioning whether Europe was serious in continuing the Euro-Arab dialogue, Dr. Abu Jaber said it was high time for "Europe to exercise its role on the two parties to the Iran-Iraq war and on the two super-powers."

Stressing that there was an inseparable link among the major problems of the area — the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in Lebanon — Dr. Abu Jaber said: "We (Arabs and Europeans) need to cooperate on these hot issues of the area. We want peace but we don't want to be pacified."

Dr. Said said negative trends in relations between Europe and the Arab World needed rectification. Despite the famous Venice Declaration made six years ago, "the European policies in the Middle East have come more to the negative side," he said.

Dr. Said said that the Arabs see Europe as "an alternative to the U.S. and the USSR and a balancing force in the international arena. Hence, it is important for Europe to change their policies of patronage to more pragmatic ones."

He said the failure of the Arab policy in the eyes of the West stemmed from "our failure to project to them a minimum stand of pan-Arab solidarity. Therefore, if Arab states fail to orches-

trate their foreign policies, they will perish."

The slogan for the Arabs' foreign policy from now on should be "cooperate or perish," he said.

Dr. Ansari's remarks touched basically on the economic relations between the European countries and the Arab World.

During the past ten years the economic relationship between Europe and the Arab World has shifted from "surpluses to deficits," he explained that during the oil boom in the Middle East Europe's eyes were turned towards the Gulf since it was undergoing a socio-economic development process and spent lots of money to achieve that.

"European countries benefited from the development in the Gulf and so did other Arab countries which exported their labour forces to these areas to help them realise their development march," Dr. Ansari said.

Now that the development in the Gulf areas has been almost achieved, the trade and economic relations between the European countries who benefitted from the oil boom and the Arab Gulf countries have decreased, and the economies of other Arab countries who exported their labour forces to these countries are also facing problems, Dr. Ansari said.

He said he was against the concept of the transfer of technology between Europe and the Arab World. "You can get obsolete technology, but not technological transfers because European countries which possess power and advancement see no reason for transferring their technology to Arab countries."

He explained that unless technology was generated from within the Arab World and then evolved, transfer of technology was difficult to achieve. "This myth will not occur. It might happen only if it came from within the Arab World and not from the outside," said Dr. Ansari.

In the afternoon session, three Arab scholars presented a report which tackled the current status of the Euro-Arab dialogue by identifying the main aspects of cooperation and pinpointing the problems behind further Euro-Arab interaction.

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## Foreign students in America can benefit both sides

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Herbert Simon

PITTSBURGH — The United States has had trouble in the 1980s with aspects of world leadership, from industrial competitiveness to arms control, from the Pacific rim to the Gulf. But in one area, higher education, it today reigns supreme. And that has created a problem of its own: A tidal wave of foreign students.

American brainpower has always been enhanced by immigrants. What is new is the extent of the foreign penetration of U.S. higher education. More than 300,000 foreign students were enrolled in American universities last year, 60 per cent of them in technical fields. But only 30,000 American students attend universities overseas. Of these, perhaps 3 per cent study in areas such as engineering, computer science and physics.

Foreigners who earn Ph.D.s from American universities provide the most impressive (and, to some U.S. taxpayers, shocking) evidence of this boom. Statistics from the National Science Foundation show that from 1963 to 1983 the percentage of foreign-born doctoral students in industrial engineering grew from 7 to 68, in mechanical engineering from 28 to 60, in electrical engineering from 23 to 55, in chemical engineering from 22 to 52.

The other field that attracted most foreigners was computer science (including artificial intelligence, robotics, software engineering and cognitive science). Last year, foreign students made up 40 per cent of Ph.D. candidates in such fields.

For the first time in modern history, one country seems to serve, at least in the advanced sciences, as the university of the world. "The United States is viewed, worldwide, as the place

to come and study in the sciences," says John Reichard, vice president of the National Association for Foreign Students.

The intellectual migration has provoked intense debate: Is it good for America to educate the world's best and brightest? How bad is it for other countries to lose some of their best brains as some students elect to remain in the United States? What kind of policy is it that subsidises America's corporate rivals with millions of dollars' worth of vital research?

There is little doubt that American taxpayers are subsidising the boom. The tuition paid by foreign students is "less than half" of the yearly cost of training a graduate engineering student, according to the University of Michigan. This strikes a growing number of Americans as unfair. Why should an American university charge a graduate student from Tokyo the same as a student from Toledo? If the Japanese student wants American education so badly, let him (or his government) pay for it.

Foreign governments' contributions totaled less than 2 per cent of the research budgets of 100 leading U.S. research universities surveyed by the National Science Foundation.

But that may not be the principal problem. "We don't have too many foreign students, we have too few Americans," said the director of the American Society for Engineering Education, Karl Willenbrock. "We are not attracting enough of our students into graduate schools." Moreover, according to the science foundation, 57 per cent of the 5,000 foreign students granted doctoral degrees in the sciences from American universities last year said they intended to remain in the United States.

"We have done very well with the people we got from other countries," said Peter Renz,

administrator of the Conference Board, a business research group. "They include Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi."

Some facts can help in the preparation of a balanced policy: Foreign students give as much as they get. They are paying for their long years of study with the most precious and expensive commodity: The new knowledge provided by their labour. By working in labs for three to seven years of postgraduate study, thousands of young experts are the most efficient "subsidy" to scientific progress and economic development. And most of them do not choose, at graduation, the well paid jobs offered by industry, but stay in the tough, competitive life of research and teaching.

Foreign students are needed to meet U.S. research and development goals. If most of them returned to their countries, it would be an American disaster. The fact that more than half choose to stay multiplies the productivity and creativity of American science and engineering.

The fact that a substantial number choose to return home is also good. The great American knowledge machine could not function for long if it kept siphoning away the brainpower of America's partners around the world. The loss that foreign countries experience when students come to America is more than repaid by the new knowledge and skills acquired when nearly half of them return.

We believe that a 50-50 trade is fair. It has become important to America that a substantial fraction of the trained foreign students remain at work in the United States as long as there is a large deficit of U.S. applicants to the long, strenuous, underpaid doctoral programmes.

The next 10 to 15 years are crucial. During that period the number of competing interna-

tional laboratories, corporations and learning systems will continue to increase. These years will decide whether the United States remains in the first rank or falls behind. The critical difference might well be made by foreign students.

American graduate schools need more American students. Most who earn bachelor's degrees take a job or enroll in law or business colleges, opting for fields that pay better than research. They will not change that view because Congress passes new laws but because they are stimulated to compete with their colleagues from abroad. These "invaders" in scientific fields are often among the top 10 per cent of graduate students. But a striking sign of America's natural generosity and courage in competition is that the excellence of foreigners breeds almost none of the anti-foreign sentiment seen in other parts of the world.

The historian Barbara Tuchman recently expressed misgivings: "In the United States one feels a deteriorating ethic in most spheres... When people do not care and have no goal in view they do not function at their utmost. They grow lax and accept defeat. Incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

In meeting this challenge, everything will depend on maintaining excellence in higher education and repairing the quality of primary and secondary education. If foreign students should ever stop pressing for admission to American universities, it would be a sign that America has lost its last great resource — The Washington Post.

## Conference analyses lopsided Jordan-EEC trade ties

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Different emphases on aspects of Jordan's lopsided trade relations with the European Economic Community (EEC) countries arose during the first working session of the conference entitled "Economic Integration and Jordan-EEC Relations."

The two-day conference organised by Oxford University, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University opened on Saturday at the Ministry of Higher Education. All the papers discussed during the working sessions were either prepared by scholars from these universities or from economists at one of the ministries here.

Assessments and views expressed throughout the three-part session held on Saturday reflected a consensus among scholars, officials, academics, economists, and observers that although lopsidedness in Jordan-EEC relations was primarily due to Jordan's underdevelopment, the lack of evenhandedness in EEC policies towards the Arab World broadened the existing gap.

While some scholars placed more importance on Jordan's underdevelopment, others stressed EEC policies as the major obstacle to balanced relations. However, most agreed that the two were interrelated when discussing Jordan-EEC relations.

In support of this conclusion, four of the six participants outlined the nature of EEC relations with Jordan in their working papers. Criticism of the EEC was not directly aimed at the body per se, as much as citing the organisation to reflect the prevailing imbalances.

In his presentation of "The Cooperation between Jordan and the EEC in Perspective," Audeb Haddad pointed to the disproportionate figures in the economic fields as an indication of this imbalance.

According to Dr. Haddad, trade relations between Jordan and the EEC, which grew rapidly during the period 1975 to 1986, have remained totally in favour of the EEC. During this period, Jordan's exports to the EEC remained insignificant at 3.9 per cent of Jordan's total exports. Meanwhile, its imports from the

EEC accounted for 34.1 per cent of the total imports, rising from JD 77 million in 1975 to JD 299.5 million in 1986.

A side paper on "The Trade Relations between Jordan and the EEC," which was not included in the formal schedule of the conference but whose main points were nonetheless highlighted by Monther Share, supported Dr. Haddad's conclusion.

Dr. Share states: "Jordan appears more like a customer than a partner. Jordan's balance of trade with the EEC is not only in deficit, but has been worsening over the years." The overall deficit in 1971 was 17.3 per cent, rising to 47.4 per cent in 1986.

The increase in the trade deficit was attributed, by an observer, to the one-way traffic of trade between Jordan and the EEC. Several other participants in the session commented that Jordan is becoming a dumping ground for European goods. "We give them JD 300 million yearly, yet what do we get from them?" asked one economist.

Jordan's main imports from the EEC include chemical products, machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, spare parts, dairy products, electrical equipment and pharmaceutical products. However, its exports to the EEC are only phosphate, fertilisers and vegetables.

The restrictions and limitations placed by the EEC on Jordanian goods are justified as means to avoid the collapse of member states' industries, but were, nonetheless, seen by the participants and observers as reinforcing the one-way trade traffic between the EEC and Jordan.

Dr. Share cited the EEC's preferential tariff reduction, ranging between 40-80 per cent for Jordanian exports. Although this may appear to be in the interest of the Jordanian producer, Dr. Share pointed to the restrictions on certain products' entry dates into the EEC market. "These entry dates are inconvenient, especially with regards to agricultural products, since it is often our off-season and, therefore, our production is low," he said.

In a paper entitled "Trade Relations between Jordan and the EEC and Jordan's Export Promotion Efforts," Aid Erafag contends that the EEC has no need for Jordanian products, since its own member states can produce

everything produced in Jordan in larger quantities, and because the transfer of products is easier. The recent accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain makes it even more difficult for Arab agricultural products to enter the EEC market.

As for the zero-rate tariffs on industrial products from Jordan as of 1977, Dr. Share said, "there are no restrictions because they know that our industrial products can not compete."

However, two of the main Jordanian imports to the EEC are exempt from the zero-rate tariffs. The EEC has the right to impose a ceiling on the following imports: phosphate, chemical or mineral fertilisers and phosphates and fertilisers with phosphate content. "And when this quota or ceiling is reached, the EEC can reimpose it. Even with these products, the EEC opens the door on one hand and slams it on the other," Dr. Share said.

At the same time, potash sales to Europe are relatively high. Jafar Salem, European sales representative at the Arab Potash Company (APC), told the conference that Europe presently imports 20 per cent of APC sales, representing 6-7 per cent of its overall potash sales.

According to Mr. Salem the reasons behind the company's success in exporting its potash are the competitive price and quality of the product, as well as shorter shipping time and lower shipping costs. These aspects overcome the EEC's technical or qualitative requirements on imports, which are often based on manufacturing criteria used in domestic EEC industries. In addition, the prices of the Jordanian products are in line with the national provisions of the EEC countries, which impose maximum prices for certain products.

Mr. Insan Afiani, representing the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), said that Jordan has achieved international producer status for phosphate rock, potash and fertiliser exports, and is the third largest exporter of rock phosphate. EEC imports of rock phosphate from 1983 to 1986 averaged JD 16.7 million, of which only 1.9 per cent was imported from Jordan, along with a minimal percentage of ammonium phosphate.

Both the JPMC and the APC see that increasing exportation of

fertilisers and raw materials to the EEC will help bridge the gap in the trade deficit.

As for the future, Mr. Salem expressed fear that the EEC might impose protectionism, in the form of import duties and anti-dumping regulations.

Other imports face not only these barriers, but are also subject to licensing and require technical verification or certificates of origin, all of which further complicates the transfer of goods, said Dr. Erafag, adding that the prices set by the EEC are sometimes set at a level which disregards the supplementary costs and charges inherent in importing.

Despite the tilted relationship between the EEC and Jordan, several participants stressed Jordan's underdevelopment as the basis for the imbalance.

Dr. Share pointed out that the EEC is highly competitive, as almost all imaginable products and services are offered by either domestic manufacturers or other exporters, and that it is questionable whether finished goods currently produced in Jordan can find a ready market in such a high-volume area.

According to Dr. Share, only competitive offers, coupled with a long-term marketing effort, are likely to pave the way for lasting and rewarding involvement in the EEC market. Therefore, Jordan should concentrate on upgrading the domestic standards of production and quality control, upgrade industrial processes and technology, expand export incentives and establish a domestic export promotion association including the public and private sectors.

In addition to discussions revolving around the reasons behind the lopsidedness of relations between Jordan and the EEC and ways to rectify the imbalance, EEC-West Bank relations were discussed.

In a paper entitled "EEC Relations with the Occupied Arab Territories," Dr. Ahmad Katana reviewed the deteriorating conditions in the West Bank and Gaza and the ways the EEC could help improve this situation.

(A review of Dr. Katana's paper and EEC relations with the occupied territories will appear in the Jordan Times on Wednesday.)

## Sartre: A born-again writer

SARTRE: A Life by Annie Cohen-Solal. (Heinemann, 1986).

FIGHTING AGAINST: A Biography of Jean-Paul Sartre, by Annie Cohen-Solal. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £14.95).

By Douglas Johnson

THE problem for the biographer of Sartre is that he wrote an autobiography. Words (Les Mots) was written in the 1950s, then revised and published in 1963. It is, as everyone agrees, a significant piece of writing and earned him the Nobel Prize for literature which he refused to accept. All his biographers complain that the autobiography obscures when the author is only 11 years old, but they seek to find him in it. They dwell on the period, that of Paradise. Sartre was a child, according to his account, in the most united family in the finest country in the world. Then, his widowed mother's father having died when he is 15 months old) remarries. She, say his biographers, is the person for his interest in the lives of Baudelaire, Flaubert, and Zola. There is Baudelaire's name and rage at his mother's marriage, Flaubert's feeling of pulsion when he could no longer accompany his doctor father his rounds, Genet's belief that he was rejected by everyone, by himself.

Yet there is more to the autobiography than the frustration of rapid ending (and there are many prefaces, interviews and essays where Sartre is very inquisitive about himself and his work), and there is more to it than subtle indications why he would have interested himself in certain figures of the past. The autobiography presents us with conflicts and dilemmas.

Via his grandfather the young Sartre becomes aware of great literature and a great literary tradition, but he also discovers children's adventure stories, thrillers and the popular cinema. There is awareness of the contrastive uses which were to dominate his work: the distant intellectual, but he wanted to be associated with the working class; he hated to be glad that his father had died before he knew because he was thereby liberated from paternal tyranny, but a creative writer he was a figure as playing a mediator between the individual and society. Through a carefully selected mixture of revelation and concealment in Words, Sartre has confused all the issues. The result is that no biographer yet succeeded in presenting in explaining him. Both Annie Cohen-Solal and Hayman, whose biogra-



Sartre demonstrating in Paris on the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Algeria. She was published a few months ago, and Annie Cohen-Solal, whose highly successful biography now appears in an unpleasant English translation, tell us a great deal about their subject. But neither gives us a convincing portrait of the man. With Words Sartre has destroyed the trail, and these, the most assiduous and well-organised of biographers, fail to come to any conclusions about this writer.

Annie Cohen-Solal tells us that when he was writing Words he was sufficiently curious about his origins to take a train to Perigueux and to call on his father's sister. But she had died some three months before. Even had he made the journey earlier, or even had he seen the trunk full of letters and family souvenirs which was still in his aunt's flat (and which this biographer has seen) in all probability this would not have made any change in the dialectic which was to dominate his life or to the ideological mystifications to which he was subject. He did not believe in the importance of literature in the world, yet he believed that he was born from the act of writing and that the process of writing was of overwhelming importance.

Annie Cohen-Solal tells us of a visit which Sartre paid to the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1960 or 1961. He lectured on "the possible in history" and he found himself confronted by Althusser and his pupils. In the discussion that followed it was the professional Marxist who was the more successful. Dialectic for Sartre was a natural, instinctive way of thought: it was not a rigorously elaborated philosophical position. He was far from being a thinking machine.

Therefore we need to know about Sartre the man. Of these two biographers Annie Cohen-Solal is the more informative and has been the most persistent in finding out new material.

Annie Cohen-Solal presents us

with the outline of a pattern in his life. For example, she finds Sartre's interest in different options in his love affairs, and his compartmentalisation of them, significant. She remarks, perhaps sententiously, that the choice of a mate is an indication of the type of future that is contemplated. When a student, Sartre met one of his cousins, Simone Jolivet, who was leading a somewhat racy life in Toulouse (and later in Paris), and he had an off-on relationship with her.

About the same time he became officially engaged to the cousin of one of his fellow *normaliens*, whose family he believed (or sought to believe) had him followed by a private detective. The engagement was broken off when he failed his examination for the aggregation in philosophy. But the episode gave him satisfaction. He was able to magnify the girl's passion for him, and he was able to get over his sadness with a few tears and a bottle of wine. Did he weep because he was drunk, he asked. At all events he felt good. In 1945, talking about his novels, he said that every one of his characters was free to do anything whatsoever. Within each of them there was the possibility of a new action which would stand unconnected with previous actions or inconsistent with them. So it was with Sartre himself.

When he was writing Words he approached his former pupil and close friend Pontalis, and asked that he might be psychoanalysed by him. The suggestion was made hurriedly and it may not have been meant very seriously. At all events Pontalis refused the suggestion.

However, this is not the end of the story. In 1956 Sartre had made the acquaintance of a 19-year-old Jewish Algerian girl, Arlette Elkaim, who was studying philosophy. She became closely attached to him, a member of the "household" as such friends were called, and some ten

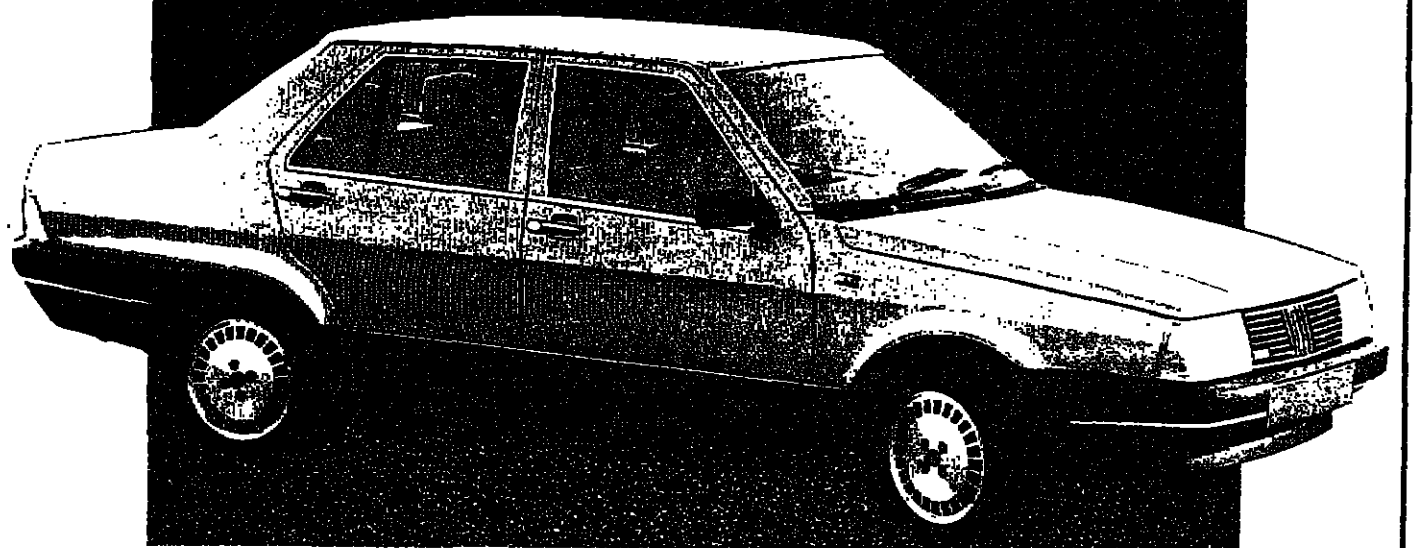
years later he was to adopt her as his daughter. Although he did not seek another analyst after Pontalis had refused him, he decided to note down his dreams, and it was to Arlette that he used to dictate accounts of them on waking.

Twenty-five years later Pontalis agreed to study the notebooks that Arlette had kept and he has told Annie Cohen-Solal, in very general terms, that they show a repeated preoccupation with success and failure. This is interesting. On the one hand Sartre was genuinely uninterested in fame and unconcerned about posterity. He had tried to refuse the Nobel Prize discreetly, he had written asking that his name be not considered, and it was only by accident that his letter was received too late. His carelessness about manuscripts and money was legendary and he was not interested in material possessions.

Yet he had been amongst the most ambitious of his generation in of *normaliens* and his inability to refuse to take part in any cause, his readiness to give interviews, attend congresses, be the militant traveller, all testify, like his dreams, to a desire for fame. Perhaps, in adopting Arlette Elkaim, he wanted to ensure that his posthumous works would be properly published (as they have been).

He objected to General de Gaulle writing to him "mon cher Maitre" ("only waiters who know that I am a writer can call me that," was his angry riposte). But in 1960 when the Algerian crisis was at its height, and when Sartre's support for the Algerian revolutionaries had so angered many Frenchmen that they demanded that he should be put in prison (or shot), de Gaulle remarked, "You do not imprison Voltaire." Would Sartre really have objected to that? Even for de Gaulle there was something special about Sartre. And we are still in the process of learning how special he was — The Guardian.

## ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



### ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

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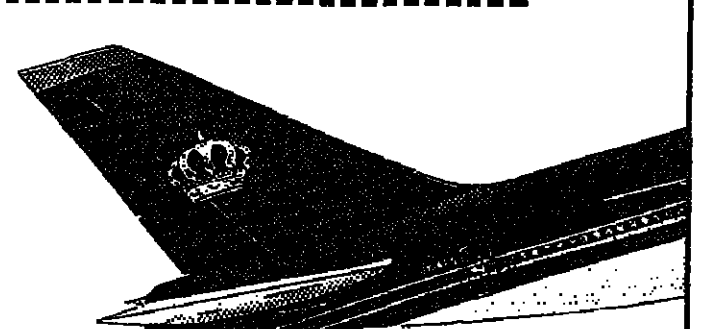
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ROYAL JORDANIAN

Setting new standards



# Egypt holds Sudan to scoreless draw in Africa Cup first leg

**KHARTOUM (R) —** Egypt's National held Sudan's Al Hilal to a 0-0 draw in an uninspired first-leg of the African Champions' Cup soccer final here on Sunday.

The Egyptians, who played a tactical defensive game, were just shadows of the glittering side which won the Cup-Winners' Cup in 1986 for the third year in a row and won the Champions' Cup in 1982.

They seemed threatened by Al Hilal, the dark horse of this year's competition, in short spells during the second-half.

But the Sudanese, who surprised everybody including themselves by reaching the final could not pierce National's defences.

Having squandered the chance to score at home with the support of a maximum capacity crowd at Khartoum Stadium, Al Hilal will now have to live with the awesome prospect of taking on the Egyptians when they are invinc-

ble at home with a blank score sheet from the Sunday clash.

National looked agonisingly close to go one up two minutes into the match, when Aiman Shawki hit the right post from a loose ball deflected by goalkeeper Yor Deng.

With midfielder Taher Abu Zeid and forward Hossam Hassan closely marked, National never came close again.

Al Hilal, the first Sudanese side ever to reach the final of an African club competition, took the initiative in the second-half, but they lacked the finishing touch and were consistently denied by National's alert defenders.

Abdul Aziz Zakaria, better known here as Mengistu, was

about to give spectators something to cheer when defender Hamadah Sedki materialised to put the ball away with the tip of his toe and deny the Sudanese a point-blank shot.

Sedki, a fixture for several years in the Egyptian National team, was to prove invaluable to his team again later in the second half when he headed away from the goal line a strong header by Hilal's Hamad Dafa' Allah.

Hamadah's defence comrades Rabia Yassin, Mahmoud Salem and new signing Ibrahim Hassan also took turns in bearing the brunt of Al Hilal's intermittent and unnerving attacks.

Temper briefly flared in the dying minutes, prompting the referee to book Hilal's Gamal Khamis for dissent.

Earlier in the match, National's Hassan was involved in a mid-air collision. He was treated on the sidelines and came back on with his right arm bandaged.

## Lendl cashes in on Cash

**WEST PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) —** Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia broke the bank in the \$1-million-stakes match tennis show Sunday, beating Pat Cash of Australia in the finals, 11-21, 21-18, 21-7, 22-20.

Lendl took home \$583,200, while Cash left empty-handed.

"I felt a little sympathy for him. It's hard to play like this and walk away with nothing. But we all knew it could happen," Lendl said. "When I remember Wimbledon, though, I lose my sympathy for him."

Lendl, the world's No. 1 player, and Cash, the Australian who beat him in the Wimbledon final, qualified for the best of five finals of 21-point games by beating out Stefan Edberg and John McEnroe in two days of round robin matches.

## Blazers score their 5th consecutive triumph

**PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) —** Clyde Drexler and Steve Johnson scored 28 points each Sunday night, leading the Portland Trail Blazers to their fifth consecutive NBA victory, 125-104 over the New Jersey Nets, who lost their fifth straight game.

Jerome Kersey, who scored 21 points in the first half, finished with a season-high 27 for the Trail Blazers. Kersey scored 12 in the last 6 minutes of the first half as Portland turned a 42-34 deficit into a 61-54 halftime lead with a 27-12 streak.

"I couldn't find water in Saudi Arabia and I needed to drink every half hour," Balhi said. "The most difficult bit is finding a place to stay and take a shower. But someone usually puts me up at his house."

Balhi will take a boat from Bahrain to Karachi via Dubai and then it's overland through India, Nepal, Tibet and China.

## Bills down Dolphins, advance to top 3 slots

**NEW YORK (AP) —** The Buffalo Bills, shutting out Dan Marino for the first time in more than two years, were among three teams tied for the AFC East lead after Sunday's games.

The Bills defeated Miami 27-0, preventing Marino from throwing a touchdown pass for the first time since Nov. 3, 1985 at New England. The Miami quarterback had thrown touchdown passes in 30 straight games. The NFL record is 47 by Johnny Unitas.

The day began with all five teams in the division at 5-5. Buffalo, Indianapolis and the New York Jets now are 6-5, with Miami and New England one game back.

The Colts defeated Houston 51-27, the Jets beat Cincinnati 27-20 and Philadelphia downed New England 34-31 in overtime.

In the rest of the NFL, it was Chicago 23, Green Bay 10; New Orleans 20, Pittsburgh 16; Denver 31, San Diego 17; Washington 23, New York Giants 19; St. Louis 34, Atlanta 21; San Francisco 38, Cleveland 24, and Los Angeles Rams 35, Tampa Bay 3.

The Los Angeles Raiders were

playing in Seattle Monday night.

**Bills 27, Dolphins 0**

Buffalo's defence held Miami to 209 total metres in handing the Dolphins their first shutout since 1982. The Buffalo defence intercepted Marino three times.

**Colts 51, Oilers 27**

Indianapolis kept pace in the AFC East with its highest point total since a 58-20 victory over Buffalo on Dec. 12, 1976 when the franchise was in Baltimore.

**Jets 27, Bengals 20**

The Jets remained in a tie with Buffalo and Indianapolis when Barry Bennett blocked a Cincinnati field goal attempt and Rich Miano returned it 67 yards for a tie-breaking touchdown with 1:48 to play. The loss dropped the Bengals to 3-8.

**Eagles 34, Patriots 31**

Paul McFadden atoned for a 39-yard (36-metre) miss two minutes earlier with a 38-yard (35-metre) field goal with 2:44 left in overtime, leading Philadelphia over New England and knocking

the Patriots out of a share of the AFC East lead.

**Bears 23, Packers 10**

Kevin Butler kicked three field goals and Neal Anderson and Thomas Sanders each scored touchdowns as the bears improved their NFC Central division-leading record to 9-2. Green Bay fell to 4-6-1 and was eliminated from title contention.

**Saints 20, Steelers 16**

Bobby Hebert threw a fourth-quarter touchdown pass of 19 yards (17 metres) to Eric Martin for the deciding score and the Saints clinched their first winning season in 21 years in the NFL. New Orleans improved to 8-3 while Pittsburgh fell to 6-5.

**Broncos 31, Chargers 17**

John Elway threw a first-quarter interception that was returned 103 yards (94-metres) for a San Diego touchdown, then regrouped to throw three touchdowns and set up two more scores as the Broncos tightened up the AFC West race.

**Redskins 23, Giants 17**

Jay Schroeder, benched two weeks ago, threw three touchdowns passes in the second half, rallying Washington from a 16-point deficit as the Redskins all but mathematically eliminated the defending super bowl champion Giants from playoff contention.

**Cardinals 34, Falcons 21**

Neil Lomax passed for 369 yards (337 metres) and two touchdowns as St. Louis beat Atlanta. The Cardinals scored on three of their first four possessions in building a 21-7 lead.

**Rams 35, Buccaneers 3**

Charlie White ran for 137 yards (125 metres) and two touchdowns, and Jim Everett threw for two more scores as the Rams won their third in a row to improve to 4-7. The Bucs, meanwhile, lost their fourth straight to fall to 5-6.

**49ers 38, Browns 24**

Joe Montana passed for 342 (312) of San Francisco's 455 total offensive yards (416 metres) as the 49ers took the bite out of Cleveland's vaunted defence.

## Frenchman left with only his feet to tour the world

*A globe-trot from Paris to Peking for a 'cup of tea'*

**BAHRAIN (R) —** Thieves who stole his car, bicycle and motorbike left a young Frenchman only his feet, and now he hopes to be first to trot the globe without using aircraft.

Djamel Balhi, 24, from Paris, told reporters on Monday he has so far braved the Gulf warfront and scorching Arabian deserts in a 6,000 km (3,600 miles) jog.

Speaking at a brief stop in the

Gulf Emirate of Bahrain, he said: "I arrived in Baghdad just in time to hear an Iranian missile slam into the school near where I was staying. It killed 32 people," he said. That was on Oct. 13.

A former marathon runner, Balhi has crossed Europe, Turkey, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, carrying only a small backpack, since he left Notre Dame in Paris on May 23.

"I couldn't find water in Saudi Arabia and I needed to drink every half hour," Balhi said. "The most difficult bit is finding a place to stay and take a shower. But someone usually puts me up at his house."

Balhi will take a boat from Bahrain to Karachi via Dubai and then it's overland through India, Nepal, Tibet and China.

## Aldridge battles back from mental illness

**FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) —** Former Green Bay Packers defensive end Lionel Aldridge says he's suffered during his battle to overcome paranoid schizophrenia, but he wouldn't change a minute of his life.

Mental illness cost Aldridge his marriage, a network broadcasting job and about \$400,000. It led him to attempt suicide and put him on the streets for 2½ years. Now 46, and three years removed from his third stay in a treatment facility, he is putting his life back together.

"I'll tell you how much I've suffered," Aldridge said, speaking recently in Fort Worth. "I've suffered so much that I would take all of you into my arms and love you, give you God's love if I could. I would hold out my hand and heal, if I could."

Aldridge said that in the spring of 1977 voices that he had been hearing since the early 1970s told him that the source of his problems was the family dog. The voices told Aldridge to beat the dog and he obeyed. For the second time in his life he had to be hospitalized for psychological reasons.

"I knew I had a problem," he says. "I knew I was crazy."

Aldridge, a starting end for the Packers under coaching great Vince Lombardi during the 1960s, now works as an account supervisor for the U.S. Postal Service in Milwaukee, working as a sportscaster for WTMJ Radio in Milwaukee on weekends.

He is in the middle of a nationwide series of lectures, some in conjunction with the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, a national non-profit group.

"I wouldn't change a minute of my life," Aldridge said. "Not a minute. Not a minute would I give away."

The grandson of a sharecropper, Aldridge was raised by his grandparents in Evergreen, Louisiana. When he was a teenager, his grandfather died and he was sent to California to live with an uncle. There, he excelled in high school football and in 1959 accepted a scholarship to Utah State, going on to become an all-American.

In 1963, he was drafted in the fourth round by the Packers. At 6-4 (1.93 metres) and 245 pounds (110 kg), Aldridge became a starter on one of the more famous defensive lines in National Football League (NFL) history, with himself and Hall-of-Famer Willie

Davis at the ends, Henry Jordan and Ron Kostelnik at the tackles.

Team members remember Aldridge as introverted, but said there was no hint of serious problems. Davis said Lombardi was sensitive to Aldridge's personality and was rarely as critical of the defensive end as he was of other players.

Aldridge played on three championship teams, but in the early 70s, towards the end of his career, his problems surfaced, starting as spells of depression in the off-season.

"Things just got hard for me," he told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

In April 1972, he was traded to the San Diego Chargers where he played two seasons before ending his career.

In 1977, Aldridge caught the U.S. NBC television network's attention, and worked the super bowl as a sideline reporter. But

although he was not bothered by the voices on the air, his life away from the camera was unravelling. His wife, Vicki, filed for a divorce that became final in 1982.

Then the dog-beating incident occurred, making his problems public.

Aldridge said the delusions became stronger. In 1979 he took a leave of absence from WTMJ and at the end of 1980 he left the station. In 1981, he attempted suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills.

From then until 1984 he roamed the midwestern and southern states.

Early in 1984, thin and ragged, he showed up in the lobby of the Milwaukee Journal. A reporter heard Aldridge was in the building and persuaded him to give an interview. Aldridge disappeared the day the article ran, but in August he came back to Milwaukee.

## Inquiry ordered following soccer riots in Scotland

**EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) —** Scotland's Sports Minister Michael Forsyth said Sunday he is to call for a full report into an incident at a Scottish Premier Division soccer game in which a gas canister was fired into the crowd, injuring some 40 people.

The incident happened during Saturday's match between Hibernian and Glasgow Celtic, which was held up for 17 minutes before Celtic won 1-0, to go top of the standings.

Officials said 40 fans were taken to hospital and several hundred more were treated for the effects of fumes. The match was held up as supporters invaded the field to escape the gas.

Police, who are studying a video film of the match, said the canister was fired from the Celtic end of the ground into covered bleachers occupied by Hibernian supporters in the second-half.

Announcing the inquiry, Forsyth said such behaviour was both stupid and dangerous, and did nothing for Scotland's sporting image.

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JPMC announces the invitation to TENDER NO. 7/87 for 400 m. tonnes of caustic soda.

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD 25 for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 noon, local time, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1987.

Wasef Azar  
Managing Director

**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
**SUPPLEMENT ADDENDUM NO. 1**

Jordan Phosphate Mines Company announces the issuance of supplements for the following tenders:

20F/87 (2) electrical walking dragline for Eshidiya mine.  
23F/87 handling, storing and truck loading facilities.

We request participants in the above-mentioned tenders to contact Supplies Chief Bureau at General Offices in Amman to obtain their copies of the said supplements.

Wasef Azar  
Managing Director

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Call tel. 823960, Amman

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10 a.m., December 2  
**AMRA HOTEL**

Christmas gifts for sale  
Afternoon Meeting December 9  
Speaker

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Please call: 823815 between 10:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

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**AN ANALYST/PROGRAMMER**

with the following qualifications:

- B.S. computer science or related field.
- 2-3 years experience in VAX VMS with COBOL.
- 2-1 years experience in micros using DBASEIII? spreadsheets.

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Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

**WILD CATS**

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



# Defence spending remains constant at \$5b

## New Israeli budget cuts spending by \$471m

TEL AVIV (AP) — Finance Minister Moshe Nissim presented a budget Monday which includes cuts of \$471 million in government subsidies, education and health services. Defence spending remains constant.

The budget is part of a U.S.-

Ministers affected by the cuts vowed to fight the proposal, which must be approved by parliament before it goes into effect April 1.

The proposed budget cuts \$188 million in government subsidies of basic foodstuffs and transportation, a move expected to result in a 10 per cent price increase for such goods and services.

The plan also proposes cuts of \$88 million in the education budget and allocates \$25 million less for health services. Nissim also wants to cut \$100 million from child allowances paid to

most Israeli families.

Health Minister Shoshanna Arbelli-Almosino vowed to fight the plan. "The health budget is a victim every year," she told Israel Radio. "We have crossed the red line."

Defence spending remains constant at \$5 billion under a concession offered by Nissim earlier this year after the government agreed to scrap development of the over-budget Lavi fighter plane.

Nissim had opposed the project, saying Israel could not afford it.

Israel's 1987 budget was \$25 billion. The proposed 1988

# Dollar hits record lows

## Gold price nears \$500 an ounce, sterling approaches \$1.83 while shares and stocks continue to slide

LONDON (R) — The dollar slumped to record lows on Monday as speculators started betting that recent efforts by governments to calm jittery financial markets could fail.

arranged easily," Deputy Secretary for Monetary Affairs Joseph Yam told Reuters. "But we are still far from that."

Its slide to record quoted lows of 1.6328 West German marks, 132 Japanese yen and 1.3387 Swiss francs also depressed share prices in Asia and Europe, where a weak dollar pinches the export earnings of major companies.

London shares fell 2.75 per cent at the opening and kept falling. Tokyo shares dropped 1.59 per cent.

Gold jumped around \$17 an ounce to trade over \$495 and was fixed in London at \$493.90.

"Confidence on the exchanges is cracking," said Mr. Andrew Bevan, an economist at investment bankers Drexel Burnham Lambert in London.

The Hong Kong dollar has been pegged at 7.80 to one U.S. dollar since October 1983 when the currency went into a tailspin on fears over the British colony's political future.

The reforms, including a freeze on prices and wages, have helped reduced inflation from 445 per cent in 1984 to 12.9 per cent in the first 10 months of 1987.

Although he also told reporters that leading industrial nations were prepared to buy dollars to steady financial markets, the U.S. currency dropped, and Tokyo share prices fell 1.59 per cent, or 365.45 points, to close at 22,686.78.

Hong Kong shares fell 2.5 per cent.

The government says the peg is needed to maintain stability ahead of the transfer of power to Peking in 1997 as called for under a Sino-British accord.

In London, Britain's pound sterling jumped 2 1/2 cents to approach \$1.83. The dollar was down as much as 2 1/2 pence and two yen from Friday's close.

London's blue-chip share barometer, the FTSE 100 share index fell as much as 60.9 points, or 3.7 per cent, to hit a morning low of 1,590.7.

"Tokyo looks very fragile," said one London stockbroker. "I think the London market is heading lower anyway, but if Tokyo drops sharply, the footsie (FTSE) could easily drop below 1,300."

Speculation on a revaluation has emerged through renewed weakness of the U.S. dollar and calls by Washington for the colony to revalue to cut a trade surplus with the United States.

Frankfurt shares fell sharply, with the Boersen-Zeitung 30-share index opening 2.6 per cent, or 7.35 points, lower at 275.65.

Paris shares fell as much as 2.25 per cent in early trading and Zurich shares dropped 2.3 per cent, with the All Share Swiss index opening 18.6 points lower at 790.1.

Amsterdam's CBS All Share index fell two per cent and Milan's MIB index fell 1.8 per cent.

Hong Kong uses interest rates to keep currency trading near the peg. When interest rates fall, investors move funds into higher paying U.S. dollar investments and that weakens the local currency. If interest rates are raised, funds move back into Hong Kong dollars, strengthening the currency.

The dollar's slide started in Asia. Speculators there, seeing that last week's West German, French and Dutch 0.25 percentage point interest rate cuts did not buoy the dollar, decided that it had nowhere else to go but down.

Last week, with holidays in Japan and the United States keeping many traders at home, few of those remaining were ready to bet on way or the other on the dollar's prospects.

But that changed in the Far East on Monday.

Interest on overnight funds, money lent between banks overnight, has slipped as low as zero recently. Overnight funds stood at 1.25 per cent at the end of trading on Monday.

"We try and keep its value up, but as soon as we are out of the market, we see a further drop of the dollar elsewhere," said a Dutch dealer as the dollar hit a post World War II low of 1.8380 guilders.

It fell below its previous record lows — of 1.6475 marks, 133.13 yen and 1.35 francs, hit on Nov. 10 — then bounced back slightly. But its decline gathered pace when European markets opened for business.

Many traders believe the \$76 billion of budget cuts, agreed earlier this month by the White House and congressional leaders, will face a rough ride in Congress.

Dealers said that with such low interest rates, Hong Kong might have to impose negative interest if speculation persisted.

Meanwhile, Japan has ended a lengthy and often acrimonious feud with Britain by allowing Cable and Wireless a foothold in Japan's overseas telephone business.

Japan's trade surplus has been declining monthly since May this year, generally by about \$1 billion on levels of the previous year, economists noted.

"The world is much better off if countries can export more to Japan," Mr. Gerstenhaber said. "This is one positive solution to the world's economic problems," he added.

But we might have negative rates if the U.S. dollar continues to fall," said a currency dealer with a foreign bank.

Monetary officials on Monday repeated long-held policy that no change was planned in the Hong Kong dollar's peg to the U.S. currency but that failed to halt an influx of speculative money.

They threatened to impose fees, or negative interest rates, on big bank deposits, to defend the peg.

"Negative interest rates can be

Bonn and Bundesbank consider moves to stoke economy

In Bonn, the West German government and the central bank, the Bundesbank, are considering a new investment package and lower interest rates to boost the sluggish domestic economy, according to government sources and press reports.

The news magazine Der Spiegel said the majority of the Bundesbank central council favoured a cut in the discount rate to a post-war low of 2.5 per cent from 3.0 per cent.

Bank President Karl-Otto Poehl would like to announce a rate cut in the coming week, Der Spiegel said.

# Cargill tops Forbes list of private U.S. firms

NEW YORK (AP) — Cargill, a grain trader whose sales exceeded \$32 billion last fiscal year, is again the nation's largest private company, according to Forbes magazine's 1987 rankings.

Cargill has topped the Forbes list of the nation's 400 largest private companies for three consecutive years.

The list is based on total annual sales.

Cargill's sales figure of \$32.4 billion in fiscal 1986 was more than 50 per cent higher than the \$20.3 billion in revenue of second-ranked Safeway Stores, a grocery-store chain.

Safeway, unranked the previous year, was taken private in 1986 by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. in a deal valued at \$4.2 billion.

Continental Grain, a commodity trading firm, was third for the third time, with sales of \$13.5 billion.

Ranked behind the top three were: Koch Industries, with sales of \$13 billion; Mars, \$7.7 billion; Bechtel Group, \$6.57 billion; Supermarkets General, \$5.5 billion and R.H. Macy, \$5.2 billion.

A private company either has too few shareholders to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or files such reports but its stock is not available to the public.

Government-sponsored and non-profit businesses were excluded from the list.

The magazine estimated there are seven million privately held companies in the United States, compared with about 10,000 public companies.

# Probe shows irregular practices by Sudanese private, Islamic banks

KHARTOUM (R) — A two-year probe into private banks in Sudan has shown up irregularities which have greatly damaged the country's economy, Finance Minister Beshir Omar said on Sunday.

of total bank credits.

He said some of the banks probed had since continued their irregular practices, though on a smaller scale, despite precautionary measures by the government and the Bank of Sudan.

He told a news conference that some of the banks investigated by a high-level committee set up in 1985 would face criminal charges.

Others would face penalties, such as fines and suspension of operating licences.

Western diplomats in Khartoum say supporters of the opposition National Islamic Front Party control most of the Islamic Banks in Sudan.

Mr. Omar said both private and Islamic banks were involved, but he did not identify them or say how many there were.

The minister said 30 bankers, nine lawyers and nine senior

Other banks were not extending credit to the agricultural and industrial sectors despite Bank of Sudan regulations stipulating they should get 15 to 25 per cent

# Japanese trade surplus shrinks by 50%

TOKYO (R) — A plunge of nearly 50 per cent in Japan's interim November trade surplus is one of the most positive signs that international economic coordination policies are finally starting to bite, economists said.

Japan reported on Monday its trade surplus for the first 20 days of November plunged to \$2.09 billion from \$3.90 billion for a comparable period a year earlier.

ber interim trade figures were quite encouraging for the dollar but that he was waiting for more evidence, especially on the trade balance between Japan and the United States.

"Japan's trade surplus is collapsing, not from declines in exports but from exceptional rapid expansion of imports," said economist David Gerstenhaber of Morgan Stanley International.

"That is exactly what the U.S. has been demanding," Mr. Gerstenhaber added.

The finance ministry does not release a country breakdown for the interim trade figures. Details of U.S.-Japan trade for November will be available with the data for the whole month.

Even with the impact of currency movements, the growth of imports is definitely strong, said Mr. Shoichi Morino, economist for Nippon Credit Bank. "No doubt Japan's trade surplus is improving," he added.

The pace of imports shows Japan is firing up its domestic demand in line with an agreement

For the full month of November, Mr. Gerstenhaber forecast Japan's trade surplus would be \$3.5 billion against last year's \$7.4 billion.

"That would be the lowest Japanese trade surplus in early two years."

Although the strong yen against the dollar did not inhibit Japanese exports from growing at a swift 16.4 per cent to \$12.16 billion, imports surged a substantial 53.7 per cent to \$10.07 billion.

Japan's trade surplus has been declining monthly since May this year, generally by about \$1 billion on levels of the previous year, economists noted.

Merchandise trade figures for the whole month of November are scheduled to be announced in mid-December.

A foreign exchange dealer at a Japanese bank said the Novem-

"The world is much better off if countries can export more to Japan," Mr. Gerstenhaber said. "This is one positive solution to the world's economic problems," he added.

Even with the impact of currency movements, the growth of imports is definitely strong, said Mr. Shoichi Morino, economist for Nippon Credit Bank. "No doubt Japan's trade surplus is improving," he added.

The pace of imports shows Japan is firing up its domestic demand in line with an agreement

Meanwhile, Japan has ended a lengthy and often acrimonious feud with Britain by allowing Cable and Wireless a foothold in Japan's overseas telephone business.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8315/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3062/72	Canadian dollar
	1.6333/60	West German marks
	1.8395/8405	Dutch guilders
	1.3405/15	Swiss francs
	34.22/25	Belgian francs
	5.5640/65	French francs
	1209/1210	Italian lire
	132.05/15	Japanese yen
	5.9475/9525	Swedish crowns
	6.3600/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.3225/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	494.25/495.00	U.S. dollars

# LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were steady around the day's sharply lower levels in later afternoon, showing no significant response to the expected opening sell-off on Wall Street, dealers said.

By 1514 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was down 4.7 per cent or 77.3 points to 1,574.3 but this compared with 1,574.9 at 1400 GMT. The index touched a low of 1,570 shortly before 1400 GMT.

Dealers said London remained calm after the Wall Street plunge as a sharp fall in response to the weaker dollar had been anticipated in New York. Prices here moved sharply lower from the first trades on worries about inflation and higher interest rates arising from the lower U.S. currency.

Share analyst Tim Congdon of Shearson Lehman described Monday's U.K. equity falls as a response to Washington's apparent resignation to further declines in the dollar.

Economists in the U.K. agree the Reagan administration now wants to use the lower dollar to stimulate growth in 1988.

# THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington

ACROSS

1 Flat-bottomed boat

5 Exploding star

9 Fry

14 Parent

15 Finished

16 Instructor

17 Rare person

18 Door opener

20 Howard of TV

21 "The Falcon"

22 Concorde

23 Trial

25 Ind. weight

27 Devour

29 Custodian

34 Ship's officer

36 Hank of baseball

37 Concerning

38 Book heroine

39 Sept

40 Foot part

41 Dub

42 Puts on cargo

43 Frosty

44 Less than advertised

45 Sign

47 — and —

48 Took the sun

51 Printer's space

54 Become more precipitous

58 Helmsman's dir.

59 Car door opener

61 Tops

62 Same warmer

63 Fixed tax

64 Impure water

65 "Old Couple"

66 Felts

67 Punta del

68 Slopes gear

69 DOOH

70 Light mockery

71 Birthmark for one

73 Door opener of a kind

DOWN

2 "The Falcon"

3 Concorde

4 Trial

6 Ind. weight

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## Filipino rebel officers surrender

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The military announced Monday the surrender of five officers who took part in the August coup attempt, but there was no sign of rebel chief Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan on the deadline for his surrender.

Military spokesman Col. Oscar Florendo said the five had surrendered within the past 48 hours to meet a Monday deadline, after which those involved in the Aug. 28 coup attempt will be dropped from the active duty rolls as deserters.

Col. Florendo said the five included Maj. Ben-Hur Fernandez, who led the rebel force that took over two television stations during the coup attempt; Capt. Victorino Pangiban; Maj. Saulito Aromin; Maj. Medardo Apacide; and Lt. Allen Bantolo.

Col. Florendo said the military would not extend the deadline for the remaining 17 officers and 108 enlisted men to surrender without losing military pay and benefits. He said those who wanted to give up should telephone one of 15 numbers by the end of the day and "physically return" by noon Tuesday.

Maj. Fernandez appeared

Monday before reporters at air force headquarters but answered no questions. The air force commander, Maj.-Gen. Antonio Sotelo, said Maj. Fernandez surrendered Sunday because his wife was suffering from a nervous disorder and his children would lose their schooling if he remained at large.

National Security Adviser Emanuel Soriano told reporters that President Corason Aquino was sticking by his refusal to offer surrender terms to leaders of the bloody mutiny, in which at least 53 people were killed and hundreds wounded.

The wounded included the president's only son, Benigno III. There have been persistent press reports that negotiations were under way for Col. Honasan's surrender, although senior officials deny any formal talks.

A senior military officer, speaking on condition he not be

identified, denied press reports that another senior mutineer, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Berroya, had surrendered. Col. Berroya led the takeover of the Philippine Constabulary garrison at Camp Olivas.

The officer told the Associated Press that he was still negotiating with Col. Berroya and said Col. Berroya may surrender soon.

On Sunday, private radio station DZXL said Col. Honasan told one of its reporters, Joseph Parafina, and five other Filipino journalists that he wanted to help Mrs. Aquino but would not surrender. Col. Honasan was interviewed at his hideout in the central Luzon region north of Manila, the station said.

"I have no such plans because no terms have been offered," Parafina quoted Col. Honasan as saying of his possible surrender.

"He said he would like to talk to the president and that he wants to help the administration because he knows it is still weak," Parafina said.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said the only

thing Mrs. Aquino could offer Col. Honasan if he surrenders is a guarantee of his safety.

"As far as I know, and this is what the president has been saying, she is very willing for Gringo to give up. His safety is secured, but there will be no terms and conditions," Mr. Benigno said in a telephone interview. "There has been no indication that she has veered away from that position."

Col. Honasan reportedly denied charges by Manila Police Chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim that he had stashed more than 30,000 rounds of machinegun ammunition in a Manila house in preparation for an attack early next month. The ammunition was seized during a raid on the house Friday.

"He laughed and asked, 'why is it that every time something happens, we are the ones blamed?'" Parafina said.

He said Honasan was not bothered by the loss of pay and benefits. He said those at large have not been paid or received any benefits since the coup attempt.

## Avalanche buries Chilean workers camp; 60 missing

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Government television reported that 60 people were missing and feared dead following an avalanche that roared down an Andean valley near Santiago, burying a workers' camp and a picnic area.

Two bodies were recovered from the Sunday avalanche, both several kilometres from the workers' camp. One was the body of a boy about 8 years old.

Radio stations earlier said 25 workers were missing from the camp. Authorities said in a preliminary report that 18 people from the workers' camp were missing and that they could not account for many people at the picnic grounds.

Authorities said dozens of people were injured, some seriously, when snow, rocks and mud swept down the mountainside at about 12:50 p.m. (1550 GMT). Many of the injured were on Sunday outings in the area near Los Matenes, a village 75 kilometres south east of the capital of Santiago.

Rescue crews and military and police helicopters rushed to the region. Police said by dusk that

scores of people had been evacuated, but nearly 200 remained stranded. Rescue work was suspended at about 8 p.m. (2300 GMT) because of darkness and was scheduled to resume at dawn Monday, police said.

The avalanche apparently was caused by the melting of snow high on the mountain.

Police blocked the only road from Santiago to the area and urged people to leave the zone, saying a new avalanche could occur and the swollen Colorado River posed a threat.

A police report said the avalanche buried a camp for workers building a hydroelectric plant on the Colorado River.

Gen. Jorge Portilla, the police officer in charge of the rescue operation, said: "I just can't give a figure of victims. From the helicopter we saw a number of abandoned vehicles in the area, but we don't know what happened to the people who were in those vehicles."

He said those stranded "are doing well, and we are now sending them food and clothing."

## Catholic bishop helps end Oakdale prison siege

OAKDALE (R) — An eight-day siege by 1,000 Cuban inmates at a prison in the United States has ended with 26 hostages being released thanks to the intervention of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The hostages were released on Sunday 7½ hours after prison officials began broadcasting to the prisoners a videotape made by auxiliary Bishop Agustin Roman of Miami in which he said he approved a government offer to end the crisis.

Prison officials said it was not clear whether the agreement with Cuban inmates protesting against plans to deport them from the United States would help solve a similar siege in Atlanta, where detainees on Sunday freed four of the 94 hostages they have held since last Monday.

A Justice Department official

said that the terms of the agreement at Oakdale had been described to the Atlanta inmates. He did not elaborate.

"Today is a day of the Lord. For the hostages and their relatives, a day of family reunification. For the detainees, a day of hope. For this community, a day of peace," the slight, white haired bishop told reporters at a news conference.

Hospital spokesman Louis Deumit said all the hostages, prison guards and officials were in good condition after surviving riots that broke out in the Louisiana jail on Nov. 21.

A tentative agreement for an end to the siege was reached on Thursday, but negotiations broke down the following day when inmates demanded that Bishop Roman witness the agreement.

## Philippine death toll from Nina rises to 658

MANILA (R) — The death toll from typhoon Nina, which caused havoc in the central Philippines last week, has risen to 658, official reports said on Monday.

Government officials said the toll was expected to rise as reports from isolated interior villages arrived. They said 14 towns in the coconut-growing Bicol region were still submerged as rescue operations continued for the fifth day.

Social Welfare Secretary Mita Pardo de Tavera appealed for food and medicine for the more than 100,000 people made home-

less by Nina, the fiercest typhoon to hit the country this year.

She said an epidemic might break out if food and medicine were not distributed soon and electricity restored.

The typhoon struck last Wednesday night, causing tidal waves that flattened several villages. At least 500 of the fatalities were from coastal villages in Sorsogon, the worst hit of the 18 provinces declared calamity areas by President Corason Aquino.

A calamity area is entitled to government assistance and prices of essential commodities are kept low.

## Mozambique rebel attack death toll reaches 63

MAPUTO (R) — The number of people killed in last Saturday's rebel ambush on a road convoy in Mozambique has risen from 42 to 63, the semi-official newspaper Noticias reported on Monday.

The attack by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels took place at Maluana, 50 kilometres north of the capital Maputo.

Noticias said 32 of the 78 wounded were in serious condition.

On Sunday Maputo television screened film of the scene showing more than 30 burning vehicles and charred bodies of adults and children.

Among the destroyed vehicles were three buses packed with passengers and several trucks full of relief supplies for victims of war and drought.

The right-wing MNR has been fighting to overthrow the Mozambican government for the past 11 years.

## At least two reported dead in Kabul gun battle

KABUL (R) — At least two people were killed and one seriously injured in a 30-minute gun battle in Kabul as delegates loyal to the Soviet-backed government convened for the second day of a national assembly, witnesses said.

The shooting started at about 7:30 a.m. (0300 GMT), when long bursts of machinegun fire and other explosions echoed around the mountains overlooking the Afghan capital.

Western eyewitnesses said they had seen two bodies and a third person lying injured in the street near a wrecked car about one kilometre from the Kabul Polytechnic, where the assembly,

or Loya Jirgah, was taking place. It was not possible to determine exactly where the firing was coming from.

Afghan officials said the shooting started after a former guerrilla commander, who joined the government side two years ago with the rank of general, attempted to force his way into the assembly with armed guards.

"There are certain security measures that everyone is obliged to follow," Hashmat Karhani, a spokesman for the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), told foreign reporters gathered in Kabul to attend the assembly.

## U.S. ends aid to Haiti after cancellation of elections

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has cut off aid to Haiti following a day of street killings and the cancellation of elections, saying it was "fed up" with the government.

The State Department said in a statement that it was ending all military assistance and suspending non-humanitarian economic aid except cooperation to fight the narcotics trade.

A senior White House official said the move was intended to show that Washington was "fed up" with the interim government in the Caribbean nation, which was scheduled on Sunday to hold its first free vote in 30 years.

"This was a step that we were prepared to take if the election went off track," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, the leader of Haiti's ruling National Government Council, disbanded the country's electoral body on Sunday and postponed the vote after the killing of at least 22 people by gangs rampaging through the streets of

Port-Au-Prince firing machineguns and wielding machetes.

State Department Press Officer Ben Justensen said in a statement that the United States would continue providing only humanitarian assistance.

"The U.S. government has decided to remove all military assistance personnel from Haiti and to suspend all military assistance to Haiti with the exception of anti-narcotics cooperation," he said.

The United States provided \$1.2-million in military aid to Haiti this year and \$100 million in economic assistance, which included both humanitarian and non-humanitarian aid, according to State Department figures.

"The U.S. government continues its support for the Haitian people in their effort to secure a democratic political system to free and fair elections," Mr. Justensen said.

Last Wednesday, President Reagan saluted Haitians for planning an election despite several weeks of violence caused by sup-

## Nine bodies found at S. African crash site

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Agencies) — Search teams found four more bodies Monday in the Indian Ocean near where a South African Airways Jumbo jet crashed with 159 people on board. Nine bodies have been recovered so far.

The crash occurred early Saturday after the Boeing 747's pilot reported smoke inside the plane as it approached Mauritius for a refuelling stop en route from Taiwan to Johannesburg. Only small pieces of debris have been found, and all aboard are presumed dead.

The five bodies found Sunday were brought to the Mauritian capital, Port Louis, early Monday and taken to a hospital for an autopsy.

None of the recovered bodies has been identified.

Contact with the plane was lost 10 minutes before the scheduled landing, after the pilot, Capt. Dawie Uys, radioed to the control tower: "There is smoke com-

ing into the cabin. I think we have a fire."

Ships from France, Mauritius, Taiwan and Japan are participating in the search, as well as spotter planes. The South African government on Monday sent two airplanes, two helicopters and a navy ship to join the hunt, located about 160 kilometres north east of Mauritius.

Passengers on flight SA295 came from 12 countries.

It was the world's worst air tragedy this year and the worst in South African Airways (SAA) history.

Officials would not speculate on the cause of the crash of the 747-200 "Combi," a Jumbo Jet designed to carry passengers and cargo.

Mauritius is an island chain 3,520 kilometres north east of Johannesburg and about 800 kilometres east of Madagascar, a larger island nation east of southern Africa.

## 27 killed in Sri Lankan violence; cabinet reshuffled

COLOMBO (R) — At least 27 people were killed in battles on Sunday between Tamil separatist guerrillas and Indian and Sri Lankan security forces, official sources said on Monday.

Sri Lankan military sources said the battles flared as members of a 20,000-strong Indian force swept the north and east in search of rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) group.

Twelve Tigers and 11 Indian soldiers were killed in a fierce clash at Sandilipai on Jaffna peninsula, a former rebel stronghold, the sources said.

Three Sri Lankan policemen of the anti-guerrilla special task force were shot dead when Tigers ambushed a foot-patrol and attacked a police station in the eastern district Mutur.

Meanwhile, President Junius Jayewardene appointed new com-

ers to three ministries following the resignation this month of a minister who opposed a proposal to give limited autonomy to the Tamil minority, state radio said.

Mr. Jayewardene also appointed three new deputy ministers and a district minister in what political sources described as a minor reshuffle.

The cabinet changes followed the resignation three weeks ago of Agriculture and Food Minister Gaman Jayasuriya, who opposed merging the Tamil-dominated north with the ethnically-mixed east under one provincial council.

Parliament passed legislation on Nov. 12 paving the way for the council which is part of a controversial agreement signed by Mr. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July to end the Tamil rebellion.

## Bangladesh police search for gunmen, recover bombs

DHAKA (R) — Bangladeshi police arrested more than 40 people, including suspected terrorists, in searches in Dhaka ordered after President Hossain Mohammad Ershad declared a state of emergency.

The arrests were made in the capital and its suburbs on Sunday night, police said without giving details.

They also said they recovered lethal weapons including several home-made bombs filled with metal fragments in a raid in the city's Khilgaon residential area.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad declared the state of emergency on Friday night to thwart weeks of protests by 21 opposition parties trying to force his resignation.

Under the emergency powers, he has banned rallies and marches, placed five key cities including Dhaka under intermittent curfew and imposed a ban on news reports other than items issued by the government.

Police said Dhaka was largely peaceful after a second period of curfew was lifted on Monday morning. Witnesses said police and paramilitary forces were guarding key points in the city.

The curfew would be reimposed between 5.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. (1130-0200 GMT) to ensure

continued peace, police said.

Major mills and factories would be exempt from the curfew to avoid production losses, a police statement said.

Several thousand people have been arrested in Bangladesh since authorities imposed a state of emergency there last Friday, well-placed Indian sources reported on Monday.

The sources, speaking in Agartala, a north east Indian city close to the Bangladesh border, said that major political leaders had been rounded up immediately after the emergency was declared and the current wave of arrests was concentrating on middle-ranking officials and party organisers.

The sources said the known death toll was now 11, with nine people killed by police in Dhaka, one in Chittagong and one in Narayanganj.

Bangladesh authorities have imposed a blackout on unofficial news from the country and there was no confirmation of the killings or the arrests, which the Indian sources said could be more than 6,000.

They said no fresh street clashes were reported overnight in the main cities but that two more people had died in hospital of bullet wounds received when police fired on curfew breakers.

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### Undersea research station launched

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government has announced the launching of an undersea research station that allows scientists to work for virtually unlimited time to examine the ocean depths. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said the 81-ton station, called Aquarius, has been placed on the floor of the Salt Water Canyon off the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The \$5.5-million station, which is 13 metres long, 3.5 metres wide and 5 metres high, has three compartments and can house up to six people. It replaces the undersea station, Hydrolab, which completed nearly 200 missions between 1966 and 1985 for the administration. The new station "makes it possible for scientists to live and work on the ocean floor for virtually unlimited time, allowing a nine-hour day of research before returning to the Habitat," NOAA said in a statement. During the next two years, the Aquarius will be used in various undersea research including fisheries studies, oceanography, marine engineering research and studies into the cause of coral bleaching in the Caribbean, the agency said. The station is connected by an umbilical system to an unmanned surface support boat and operates without support from the shore. If power or air is interrupted, an emergency system activates, providing occupants up to 72 hours for decompression and swimming to the surface, the agency said. The main chamber in the vessel houses the sleeping area, laboratory equipment, computers and a modern galley. From the living compartment, scientists may look through observation ports to view sealife.

### Company to produce pineapple cloth

TOKYO (R) — Pineapple consumers will soon be able to wear them as well as eat them thanks to a Japanese textile firm which is to mass-produce a cloth made from pineapple fibre. A spokeswoman for the Kanebo Company said pineapple cloth was stronger than cotton, good in water absorption, easy to dry, and has a texture somewhere between cotton and linen. "It is the fifth natural textile after cotton, linen, silk and wool," she said. "It can also be easily woven together with other materials." The firm expects clothes made with the textile to appear in the shops by late 1988. The Philippines has traditionally made pineapple textiles as a handicraft industry but Kanebo will be the first to produce them on a modern basis, she said.

### Sicilian pensioner shoots lawyer

LENTINI, Sicily (R) — A Sicilian pensioner, exasperated by years of delay to his lawsuit, took a gun to court and shot his lawyer. Police said Salvatore Amenta, 77, drew a pistol from his pocket during a hearing in this eastern town and fired at Salvatore Maddalena, 37, slightly wounding him and a colleague. The hearing was immediately suspended. They said Amenta had been seeking a ruling to secure the demolition of a house he alleged had been built without planning permission opposite his, blocking the view. "My case has been postponed on and off for 14 years. Appeals, petitions, reports, it's enough to make you go crazy... I have paid millions of lire to the lawyers," police later quoted him as saying.

### Girl survives by eating potato chips

KANSAS CITY, Kansas (AP) — A 17-month-old girl survived for two to three weeks by apparently eating potato chips and drinking water from a toilet while her parents and infant sister lay dead nearby, authorities said. She probably will have no recollection of the ordeal, they add. Linda M. Cox was listed in fair condition at Bethany Medical Centre, nursing supervisor Mary Chance has said. The girl, discovered in her parents' home Friday, had a roast beef dinner Saturday and "she's eating fine today," she said Sunday. Linda was found huddled with the family dog in the bathroom after a relative went to visit, noticed an odor coming from the locked house and called police. The bodies of her parents, Matthew Madl, 29, and Angela Cox, 17, were found with guns nearby in the living room of the small one-story house. Autopsies found they died of single shots to the head. Police suspect that Madl, who had complained of financial problems, shot and killed Ms. Cox two or three weeks ago, then turned the gun on himself. The body of 3-month-old Amber D. Cox was found strapped in an infant seat in a bedroom. An autopsy found she died of dehydration. Police Lt. Ron Miller said Linda may have survived by eating potato chips, since chips were found scattered throughout the house. He speculated that the dog drank from the toilet bowl and said Linda could have done the same. Miller said dog feces found in the house led police to believe that there was dog food within the dog's reach.

### Fear of AIDS changing sex practices

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans are changing their sex habits out of fear of AIDS, with more than 40 per cent of adults concerned that they will contract the deadly virus, according to the latest Gallup poll. AIDS is viewed by 68 per cent of Americans as the nation's most serious health problem, while 14 per cent consider cancer more serious and 7 per cent heart disease, according to the poll, published in New York Times. The poll found that 20 per cent of American adults are "very concerned" that they will get acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 22 per cent are "a little concerned." Because of this concern, 55 per cent of American adults are taking specific precautions against AIDS — using condoms, using more discretion in choosing sexual partners, avoiding blood transfusions or saving their own blood in blood banks — or plan to be more cautious, the poll indicated. The poll was based on interviews with 1,569 adults in 300 cities and towns between Oct. 23 and Oct. 26. The sampling error is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

### Religion cited in fishing dispute

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Eskimos in the village of Quinagak say catch-and-release fishing by sportsmen violates their religious beliefs. "It is against the natives' religion to allow their food to be played with and wasted," attorneys with Alaska Legal Services in Bethel wrote in a proposal to Alaska Board of Fisheries to ban the practice of catch-and-release on the Kanektok River. The village and river are about 680 kilometres south west of Anchorage. The natives and their attorneys claim that fish released after being hooked by sport fishermen often die. Mac Minard, fisheries biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Dillingham, estimated as much as 30 per cent of the fish released by anglers die. Alexis Pleasant, a village leader, said Eskimos have been taught that fish and game resources should not be used for pleasure. Assistant Attorney General Larri Spengler said she doesn't think the villagers' religious rights are being violated. "Religious freedom issues do not come into play until people are forced to do something against their religion, or are forced to refrain from doing something," she said. "That doesn't appear to be the case in Quinagak." The religion argument was greeted with scepticism and anger by sportsmen. "What they want is an exclusive subsistence area," said Tom Elias, president of the Alaska Sport Fishing Association. David Law, a member of the Alaska Fly Fishers, called the proposed ban on hook-and-release ridiculous. It would set a dangerous precedent, he said. Trouble between natives and fishermen who fly into the Kanektok area has been brewing for the past five years, Minard said. Heated words and shoves were exchanged in July after the Alaska Department of Fish and Game closed the river to commercial fishing, but left it open for sport fishing.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### SPOT THE LOSER

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 4 2  
♥ 8 6 4  
♦ J 5  
♣ A K 6 4 2

**WEST**  
♠ 8 7 3  
♥ 7 10 8  
♦ Q 10 6  
♣ Q 10 9 8

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10 7 5  
♥ Q K 8 4 3 2  
♦ J 5  
♣ K Q J 10 9 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K 2  
♥ A 7  
♦ 7 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠

Here's another hand where the key is the knowledge that six missing cards will break 4-2 more often than they will 3-3. How would you plan the play in six spades after a trump lead?

The bidding is straightforward. Had you landed in a grand slam, you would have had no alternative but to hope for an even club split, so that you could get two discards